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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, cloudy with rain. Temps. 4-11 (43-52). LONDON: Tuesday, cloudy, possible rain. Temps. 1-10 (34-50). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Tuesday, fair. Temps. 2-13 (36-55). NEW YORK: Tuesday, rain. Temps. 4-10 (39-50).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

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No. 30,093 *R PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1979 Established 1887

Abu Dhabi 5.50 Dirh | Greece 25 Dr. | Netherlands 1.75 Fior
Algeria 3.00 Din. | India Rs. 9 | Nigeria 70 K.
Austria 12 S. | Iran 95 Rials | Norway 3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain 0.500 Din | Israel I.£30.00 | Oman 0.540 Rial
Belgium 23 B.Fr. | Italy 500 Lire | Portugal 25 Esc.
Cyprus 300 Mils | Jordan 310 Fils | Qatar 5.00 Riyals
Denmark 3.75 D.Kr. | Kenya Sha. 9.25 | Saudi Arabia 4.25 Riyals
Dubai 5.50 Dirh. | Kuwait 350 Fils | Spain 50 Ptas.
Egypt 70 P. | Lebanon £L3.00 | Sweden 3.00 S.Kr.
Eire 30 P. | Libya L.Dm. 0.25 | Switzerland 1.70 S.Fr.
Finland 3.00 F.M. | Luxembourg 23 L.Fr. | Tunisia 1.25 Din
France 3 F. | Madeira 27.5 Esc. | Turkey T.L. 37.50
Germany 1.50 D.M. | Malta 22 Cents | U.S. Mil. (Eur.) $0.35
Great Britain 25 P. | Morocco 3.50 Dr. | Yugoslavia 22 D

Carter Ends Imports of Iran Oil; PLO Gives Up Bid for Hostages

Thatcher Planning to Act To Revive Ulster Powers

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Nov. 12 (NYT) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher says she is determined to make major changes in the way Northern Ireland is governed in the hope that political evolution will eventually lead to reduced violence.

In a recent interview, the first she has granted to a newspaper correspondent since becoming prime minister last May, Mrs. Thatcher said that she would not permit the squabbling political parties in Northern Ireland to block her political initiative, which envisages the return of some local government powers to the province.

The initiative was announced Oct. 25, but three of the four parties invited to take part in discussions on the subject have indicated that they will refuse. All four want to replace the present system, where all the important decisions are made in London, with some form of home rule, but each wants a system unacceptable to the others.

Mrs. Thatcher said that she could not permit the status quo to continue indefinitely. If the Roman Catholics and the Protestants say, "We don't like it and you can't do anything unless we all agree," the prime minister commented, she would impose a decision. Otherwise, she said, "you'll never get anywhere, and we must."



Margaret Thatcher

After a decade of violence, capped by the assassination in August of Earl Mountbatten of Burman, Britain has strengthened its security forces in Northern Ireland. But the United States and the Republic of Ireland have been pressing for political action as well, and the prime minister made it clear that she agreed that it was needed.

"Democracy," she declared, "is about people taking responsibility for their own decisions."

The prime minister, who wore a flowing blue chiffon dress with a small floral print and had a double strand of pearls secured by a diamond at her throat, spoke with evident determination for 50 minutes. Her manner was relaxed but earnest, if not humorless. When she dealt with her main philosophical themes, she lifted her chin and gazed at the ceiling in the manner of a heroic orator.

She also made the following points:

- She hoped that most members of NATO would agree at a meeting next month to accept new U.S.-made missiles as the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

5-Day Fast Is Called By Students

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Nov. 12 — A Palestinian delegation that many regarded as the best hope for winning freedom for 98 U.S. Embassy hostages in Tehran gave up its efforts today and left the Iranian capital.

Arab sources in Tehran announced the withdrawal. It was confirmed by a Palestine Liberation Organization official in Kuwait.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Islamic regime and the Moslem militants holding the hostages reaffirmed their determination to force the United States to surrender the deposed shah, who is in New York being treated for cancer. Tehran Radio said that the Iranian people, heeding the call of the student militants, began a five-day hunger strike today to press the demand.

Today's fast was begun by about 150 young women and 250 young men controlling the U.S. compound and joined by thousands of soldiers, government employees, teachers, students and housewives.

A spokesman for the students' occupation committee said the hostages had not been asked to join the fast. "They eat what we eat and they are eating while we are not today," he said, adding that the hostages were served breakfast and lunch today.

President Carter later announced that the United States would no longer import oil from Iran, and Iran announced that it would no longer send any oil to the United States.

Mohammad Bahonar, a Revolutionary Council member, said that Iran had been assured that European supplies would continue in the event of a U.S. economic blockade of Iran. He did not name any European nation.

Pressure Move

In another move, Iran acting foreign minister, Abdul Hasan Bani-Sadr, summoned all foreign ambassadors in Tehran for a meeting today and urged that their governments pressure the Carter administration to extradite the shah, an Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

PLO sources reported during the weekend that the three-man delegation sent by PLO leader Yasser Arafat had been engaged in intense talks at the Foreign Ministry with Iranian officials and representatives of the students.

But Salah Khalaf, No. 2 man in Mr. Arafat's Fatah guerrilla group, told reporters in Kuwait today that the delegation had left for Damascus.

He said that the PLO envoys had told the Iranians that "despite the fact that we side with the Iranian revolution on any confrontation or battle, and despite our high regard for the Iranian revolution, we believe America cannot be fought through occupation of its embassy but rather through a serious and radical confrontation."

Mr. Khalaf did not say how the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



United Press International

Ayatollah Khosrowshahi talks to crowd outside the U.S. Embassy in Tehran yesterday after he visited Iranians who are holding Americans and other nationals inside the building.

And High Discipline

Takeover Leaders Show Media Savvy

By Jonathan C. Randal

TEHRAN, Nov. 12 (WP) — Daily the crowds gather outside the U.S. Embassy here chanting "Death to the shah, death to Carter," as the voice from the loudspeakers mounted on the embassy walls whips them into every greater fury.

Outside, the atmosphere is like a campus on the day of a big game, but those inside the embassy, where about 60 Americans and 40 other nationals are being held hostage, are not on the sidelines.

Unsmiling and wise to the ways of the contemporary world, these latter-day devotees of 17-century Iran have proven themselves past masters of the uses and abuses of the mass media, and every bit as disciplined as the U.S. Marines they hold as hostages.

Only in the last several days has a picture begun to emerge of what is going on inside Henderson High — the main embassy building is called that because its brick colonial architecture, built under Ambassador Loy Henderson in the 1950s, looks like the classic American high school.

Even that picture is a blurred one, based on the limited reports of foreign diplomats who have been allowed brief glimpses of the hostages and on the experiences of journalists who have been allowed to enter only a small part of the embassy compound.

The foreign diplomats who have seen the hostages report that their physical health is as good as could be expected, but that they are under considerable mental strain. They are bound hand and foot, night and day, and are spoon-fed by their captors.

Little more has been made public about the fate of the Americans — diplomats, Marine Guards and other embassy personnel — and Pakistanis, Indians and an Italian. But more is emerging, however, about the 400 Iranian militants who seized the embassy Nov. 4.

There are both deadly serious and comic touches at the same time.

Outside the embassy, a banner lost a little something in translation to English: "Iran was like a kidney for America. With the help of our leader, Imam Khomeini, we have severed this vital link."

For those inside the embassy, there was no fear of Americans. The hard-eyed men and women

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

President Cites Test Of Principle

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (IHT) — President Carter halted oil imports from Iran today, declaring that the United States will not bow to economic pressure or terrorism in its efforts to protect "the lives of our people" held hostage at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Mr. Carter said he was cutting off Iranian oil imports, which account for at least 4 percent of daily American consumption, "to eliminate any suggestion that economic pressures can weaken our stand on basic issues of principle."

He said the Iranians who have held the embassy and nearly 100 persons hostage since Nov. 4 are trying "to force unacceptable demands on our country."

The students occupying the embassy have demanded that the United States surrender Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah of Iran, for trial as a war criminal. The shah is hospitalized in New York for cancer treatment.

In Tehran, Iran's clergy-dominated Revolutionary Council decided tonight to cut all oil exports to the United States, caretaker oil minister Akbar Moinfar said. He said the decision had been made before the council learned of President Carter's decision to stop buying oil from Iran.

"Actually, I'm very glad to hear Carter's announcement," Mr. Moinfar said. "We had decided to cut exports to the U.S. as from tomorrow." He added, "We have many clients. We can sell it with no problem. We'll sell some at normal prices and some at spot prices."

Wall Street Rally

President Carter's decision to ban Iranian oil imports scored on Wall Street today as the stock market staged its biggest rally in nearly two months in a slow day of Veterans Day trading.

"Carter beat [Ayatollah Ruhollah] Khomeini to the punch," said William LeFevre, vice president of Grainger and Co.

Another big factor was the fact that some investors believe interest rates may be near a peak. Against this background, the Dow Jones industrial average climbed 15.45 points to 821.93, the biggest gain since it jumped 17.24 points Sept. 20.

The president said it is vital to the United States and the world that diplomatic personnel be protected, "and that we refuse to permit the use of terrorism and the seizure and the holding of hostages to impose political demands."

U.S. officials said earlier in the day that there had been no appar-

(Continued on Page 2, Col.8)

Expected to Retire Next Year

Russia Said to Set Brezhnev Succession

By Murray Seeger

BRUSSELS, Nov. 12 — The Soviet Communist Party leadership has agreed to an orderly transfer of power, to take place next year, with the retirement of ailing President Leonid Brezhnev, according to Western diplomatic sources.

In the move apparently approved by the Communist Party Politburo, Mr. Brezhnev's post as party general secretary would be turned over to Viktor Grishin, head of the Moscow region party apparatus.

Mr. Grishin, 65, has been a Politburo member since 1971 and is considered a noncontroversial figure acceptable to different party factions. He would hold the post as a transitional figure.

To protect the interests of Mr. Brezhnev and his supporters, Konstantin Chernenko, the president's personal secretary who has been in the Politburo only a year, would be given a post still to be created, deputy general secretary, the sources asserted.

This peaceful, orderly transfer of power would take place next year at a regular congress of the Communist Party that would be advanced a year from its projected date late in 1981.

The special scheduling would permit the party to heap new honors on Mr. Brezhnev and to celebrate the expected approval of the new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with the United States.

In addition, advancing the meeting increases the chances that Mr. Brezhnev, who will be 73 next month and whose health has deteriorated in recent years, will survive the transition and get credit for making the first orderly transfer of power in the party's history.

The Western sources said that the suggested outline for the leadership change has been circulating in Eastern Europe since another close Brezhnev ally, Andrei Kirilenko, visited Budapest last month to dispel rumors that the Soviet leader was fatally ill or dead.

Mr. Brezhnev disappeared from public view Oct. 8 after returning to Moscow from an appearance in East Berlin. Within a week, rumors spread of his possible death.

Mr. Kirilenko went to see Hungarian party chief Janos Kadar, apparently to reassure the East Bloc leadership that Mr. Brezhnev was simply taking one of his frequent long recuperative rests.

On Oct. 22, Soviet Ambassador to France Stepan Chervonenko issued a public statement on Mr. Brezhnev's well-being to Western reporters.

The Soviet president reappeared two days later to welcome Abdel Fattah Ismail, leader of Southern Yemen, to the Soviet Union.

Since Premier Alexei Kosygin had visited Southern Yemen a few weeks before, the fact that he was not at the airport to welcome Mr. Ismail started new rumors about his status in the party hierarchy.

Mr. Kosygin was even more conspicuous by his absence from the Lenin Mausoleum reviewing stand last week when the rest of the Politburo watched the traditional parade on the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

Although Mr. Kosygin was reported to be resting at a Crimean resort, some Western analysts suggested that he had lost out in the battle over the succession plan and was in bad standing with the party leadership.

The experts suggested that the current Politburo scene was similar to the period two years ago when Mr. Brezhnev took the title of president, or head of state, in addition to party chief. The incumbent president, Nikolai Podgorny, was forced to retire from the Politburo.

When Mr. Brezhnev took the party secretary post in 1964, he was seen as only slightly more powerful than Mr. Podgorny and Mr. Kosygin in what was called a ruling troika. He has overshadowed them in the succeeding 15 years and accumulated power and honors on a level unsurpassed by any Soviet leader since Stalin.

Honorific Post

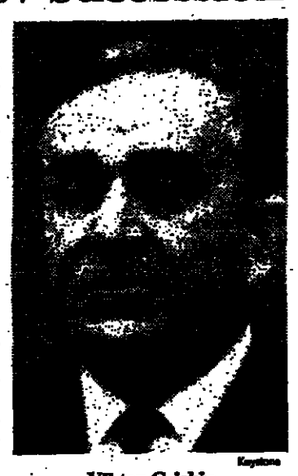
It was not clear, the sources said, who might inherit the title of head of state, which has often been an honorific post in the Soviet hierarchy. Of the 13 Politburo members, Grigori Romanov, 56, the Leningrad party chief is the only one under 60 years of age. There are six members over 70.

While the question of succession has been discussed by Western experts for several years, there has been no consensus on a possible successor to Mr. Brezhnev. Mr. Chernenko and Mr. Kirilenko have been most often mentioned as possible successors because of their close, personal relationship with Mr. Brezhnev.

Mr. Grishin came to attention in May, when analysts found that a local Moscow newspaper under his authority had doctored official photographs of the May Day celebration in Red Square to place him closer to Mr. Brezhnev, Mr. Kosygin and Mikhail Suslov, the three senior Politburo members.

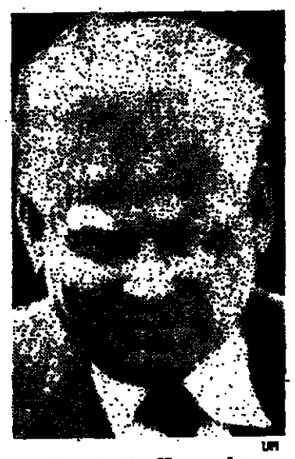
In 1973, editors loyal to Mr. Grishin did a similar pasteup of another photo from an official ceremony that the Moscow leader apparently did not attend. Mr. Grishin reportedly had a heart attack that year.

© Los Angeles Times



Keystone

Viktor Grishin



UPI

Konstantin Chernenko

Shops Closed, Students Stay Home

West Bank Protests Arrest of Mayor

JERUSALEM, Nov. 12 (AP) — Arab merchants closed their shops and students stayed out of class in the occupied West Bank today to protest the arrest of Nablus Mayor Basam Shaka after he expressed understanding for Palestinian terrorist attacks.

In Cairo, the Egyptian government strongly condemned the arrest as well as an Israeli decision to build new settlements in the West Bank. A Foreign Ministry statement said the actions could only have adverse results.

A spokesman for the Israeli government said youths in Ramallah, north of Jerusalem, stoned an Israeli vehicle, breaking its windshield. No one was injured in the incident, the spokesman said.

All the stores in Ramallah and Nablus were closed, the spokesman said, and students at Bir Zeit University near Ramallah demonstrated against Mr. Shaka's arrest.

After the mayor's arrest yesterday, his lawyer appealed to the Israeli Supreme Court, claiming that a court order issued last week preventing his expulsion should also prevent other actions against him by Israeli authorities. But today the court rejected the appeal.

The Israelis gave no reason for Mr. Shaka's arrest or imprisonment in a maximum security facility near Tel Aviv. No charges were filed, but the deputy defense minister said the government was preparing a list of offenses for the supreme court to justify his expulsion.

Last Straw

His arrest came days after Maj. Gen. Danny Matt, the occupation chief of the West Bank, reported that the mayor told him to expect more terrorist attacks like one in which 34 Israelis were killed last year as long as the occupation of Arab lands continued. He denied that he endorsed the attack, but said he understood the motives behind it.

Deputy Defense Minister Mordechai Zippori said this was "the straw that broke the camel's back."

Mr. Shaka defied a government order last June and led a demonstration against Jewish settlements in the West Bank. The charge against him for that violation was frozen as a gesture to the United States, but it was not dropped.

Shimon Peres, leader of the opposition Labor Party in the Knesset, and other Israeli politicians expressed satisfaction with the government's action against Mr. Shaka. But the Arab mayor of Hebron, Fahad Qawasmeh, said it was evidence of "a clear policy of intimidation."

Adding to the new tensions was the Israeli Cabinet's general policy decision yesterday to establish additional Jewish settlements and enlarge existing outposts in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Golan Heights.

Cabinet Secretary Arieh Naor said the government was considering a Defense Ministry plan for 31 new settlements and an Agriculture Ministry plan for 16 new sites. Cabinet sources said the Defense Ministry proposal had the better chance of approval.

The Cabinet decision to build new settlements apparently was made to head off the resignation from the government of militant advocates of the policy.

London Times Publishes Today

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP) — The Times announced tonight it is definitely publishing tomorrow, although a dispute between unions had put publication in peril up to a short time before the first edition was due off the presses.

The Times has not appeared editions since Nov. 30 of last year.

The Times' management and a printers' union — the National Graphical Association — reached agreement on Oct. 21 to mark the end of a dispute that had shut the paper for nearly a year.

The NGA was the last union to agree.

Sihanouk Is Said To Propose Talks With Vietnamese

TOKYO, Nov. 12 (UPI) — Former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk has proposed talks between his National Front and Vietnam to bring about an early withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia, a Japanese dispatch from Peking said today.

Kyodo news service said that Sihanouk, who lives in exile in the Chinese capital, declared that there is no reason for Vietnam to maintain its troops in Cambodia now that dissident forces hold only a small part of the nation's territory.

Prince Sihanouk said that he had made his appeal in a letter to Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong. He said that peace talks could take place anywhere Hanoi chooses.

The dispatch said Sihanouk would leave for Paris Nov. 24 to attend a meeting inaugurating his National Front of Cambodia.

The prince also disclosed that in his letter to the Vietnamese premier Oct. 22, he said that his National Front would declare war against Vietnam in January if Hanoi rejected his peace overture.

70 Feared Dead in India

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12 (AP) — More than 70 persons were feared drowned when a crowded bus toppled into a flooded creek near Saidapuram, about 100 miles north of Madras, the United News of India reported.

Ruperez Disappears in Madrid

ETA Claims Kidnapping of Suarez Aide

By James Markham

MADRID, Nov. 12 (NYT) — The Basque terrorist organization ETA tonight claimed responsibility for kidnapping Javier Ruperez, the foreign affairs secretary of Premier Adolfo Suarez's Union of the Democratic Center and a member of the lower house of the Cortes (parliament), who disappeared yesterday morning.

Mr. Ruperez, 38, failed to appear yesterday morning at a congress of centrist parties from 21 Latin American and Caribbean nations that he had helped organize. After meeting for three days, the conference condemned dictatorships and pledged to work for democracy.

There was speculation that the political-military wing of ETA, which called a news agency in Bilbao to say it had kidnapped Mr. Ruperez, would attempt to use him to bargain with Mr. Suarez for the release of Basque terrorist suspects now in Spanish jails. Lately, ETA sympathizers have launched a campaign for amnesty for what they say are political prisoners.

Mr. Suarez limited himself to saying that Mr. Ruperez's presumed abduction could have "a very concrete aim," but declined to speculate further.

A diplomat by training, Mr. Ruperez has been active in fashioning Spain's policies toward Algeria, Morocco and the Polisario guerrillas who are fighting for the independence of the Western Sahara, a former Spanish colony. A year ago, he went to Algiers to secure the release of Spanish fishermen who been kidnapped by the Polisario.

Mr. Ruperez, who is married and has an infant daughter, is a strong supporter of Spain's entry to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and is known to have discussed the international ramifications of ETA's terrorist campaign on visits to Washington and Brussels.

Meanwhile, in Oyarzun, in the Basque region, two gunmen assassinated Fernando Rodriguez Espinola, a forest guard who also worked for a Basque newspaper and was said to have rightist sympathies. And in Navarre province, the paramilitary civil guard shot and killed Miguel Arregui Marib, a municipal councilor of Herri Batasuna, the ETA's above-ground political arm. In the latter incident, according to the police, two other men in Mr. Arregui's car were wounded when the vehicle attempted to bolt a checkpoint in Echarri-Aranaz.

Nuclear Plant Damaged

MADRID, Nov. 12 (UPI) — Five guerrillas armed with pistols, submachine guns and a hand grenade today used 50 kilos (about 110 pounds) of plastic explosives to blow up a nuclear equipment plant in the Basque city of Lemoniz.



AP

Javier Ruperez

As they made their getaway — leaving two charges on slow-burning fuses — the men took 10 employees as hostages. Sources for Equipos Nucleares said the explosions caused property damage estimated at 400 million pesetas (about $6 million), but missed the generator that the guerrillas said was their prime target.

On Amendment to Abortion Law

Begin Coalition Loses Key Knesset Vote

TEL AVIV, Nov. 12 (NYT) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government was shaken today when some of the ruling coalition's members of parliament voted with the opposition to defeat a government bill designed to prohibit abortions for social or economic reasons.

The vote was 54-to-54 with two abstentions and Speaker Yitzhak Shamir announced the bill had not passed its first reading. Nine members of the chamber were absent. Opposition deputies on the floor and women in the visitor's gallery cheered and applauded as the result was announced.

The defeat of the bill prevented Mr. Begin from honoring his Likud Party's commitment in June, 1977, to the ultraorthodox Agudat Israel Party to amend the law and permit abortions only when a mother's physical or mental health was endangered.

Passage of the amendment had been the religious party's condition for joining Mr. Begin's government and enabling it to eke out a parliamentary majority of two at that time.

Breaches of Discipline

Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin's Democratic Movement joined the coalition later and was not a party to the Likud agreement with Agudat Israel. The party's deputies present for the vote, including Justice Minister Shmuel Tamir, voted against the government bill without reneging on any pledges.

Four Likud deputies also voted with the opposition, one abstained and two remained in the dining room during the roll call in outright breaches of party discipline and its commitment.

If Agudat Israel's four deputies now withdraw their support from the government, Mr. Begin's parliamentary majority will shrink to one. It would be a precarious one since some pro-government deputies have been sitting on the fence, complaining that Mr. Begin has been too moderate in populating the occupied Arab territories with Jews.

The Agudat Israel Party will take guidance on whether or not to stay in the coalition from its spiritual authority, the Council of Venerable Torah Sages. One deputy said he will recommend that the sages give the government another chance since Mr. Begin and his colleagues had made a sincere effort to get the bill passed.

Likud leaders said the controversial bill will be introduced again after a cooling off period and attempts will be made to bring rebels into line.

Seeks Accord This Week

Britain Grows Impatient With Talks on Rhodesia

LONDON, Nov. 12 (UPI) — Britain today told Zimbabwe Rhodesia's warring leaders that the London conference, now entering its 10th week, has dragged on long enough and that it wants agreement on an independence settlement "in the next day or two."

Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, the conference chairman, served notice at a 15-minute plenary session that his patience is running out and that he wants agreement this week.

Proposal Accepted

"We have been discussing all this for a very long time and we want to reach a decision in the next day or two," he was quoted by conference spokesman Nicholas Fenn as saying.

The conference, which opened Sept. 10, has agreed on an independence constitution for the new country but is embroiled in disputes over arrangements for an interim period before full independence.

It also has not tackled the even tougher problem of agreeing on and policing a cease-fire between the rival Salisbury government and Patriotic Front guerrilla forces.

In an effort to shorten the talks, the conference today agreed to a proposal by Patriotic Front co-leader Joshua Nkomo that it should hold a new round of meetings among small groups of officials, including lawyers.

Mr. Fenn said the first of these will be held tomorrow.

During today's plenary session Lord Carrington disclosed there were behind scenes talks this weekend and that Britain has put forward three proposals to ease the guerrillas' fears that they will be at a disadvantage during the interim period.

He said the British proposals were:

- The governor to be appointed by Britain would be ready at any time to meet political leaders to try to resolve disputes.
- Britain would do everything in her power to help resettle refugees.
- All parties should have equal *status in a council to be set up to* organize elections and that any party on the council would have the right to make representations about the organization and administration of the elections.

Lord Carrington said the conference should start discussing a cease-fire without delay and that he would put forward British proposals for monitoring it.

Mr. Fenn said if progress is made in the planned meetings among small groups of officials, a final plenary session is likely before the talks are completed.

South Africa Snubs Talks On Namibia

GENEVA, Nov. 12 (UPI) — An attempt by the United Nations to reactivate talks on independence for South-West Africa began today without the participation of South Africa.

Convened by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, the four-day "simultaneous conversations" between African and Western diplomats was to discuss proposals for demilitarizing the borders as a prelude to UN-supervised elections.

South Africa did not to send a delegation to Geneva, and diplomats said they thought it "highly unlikely" that the Pretoria government would do so.

Pretoria is disturbed that Mr. Waldheim invited the South-West Africa Peoples Organization (SWAPO) but none of the South African-supported political groupings in South-West Africa (Namibia). South Africa supports an alliance of moderate whites and blacks there, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

UN officials said Mr. Waldheim believes that the other political parties in Namibia could be represented just as well by the South African government.

But a U.S. diplomat said, "If the South Africans don't come there will be little point in the meeting."

UN officials said today that the meeting would take the form of "simultaneous conversations." The representatives of the Western nations, the African front-line states, SWAPO and South Africa would sit in separate rooms. UN officials would then shuttle among the four groups, carrying proposals from the groups and reactions.

Mr. Waldheim invited the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany; the proposals of those five Western powers for Namibian independence had been approved by the UN Security Council. He also invited the front-line states of Angola, Botswana and Zambia, as well as SWAPO, Mozambique and Tanzania. SWAPO, which says it has Soviet support for its war against South Africa, is the only party in Namibia recognized by the UN.

11 Slightly Injured By Bomb in Israel

DIMONA, Israel, Nov. 12 (UPI) — A bomb apparently planted by Palestinian terrorists exploded in the post office of this desert town today, slightly injuring 11 persons, the national radio said.

Dimona, 70 miles southeast of Tel Aviv, is the site of Israel's main nuclear plant.



United Press International

Firemen work to extinguish burning chemicals Sunday after the derailment of a train in Mississauga, Ontario.

Chemical Threat Said Under Control

220,000 Forced to Evacuate in Ontario

MISSISSAUGA, Ontario, Nov. 12 (AP) — Firefighters this morning reported they had contained a potentially disastrous fire aboard a chemical-loaded train that derailed over the weekend and led to the evacuation of 220,000 area residents.

The evacuation, which applied to a 60-square-mile area of this city 10 miles west of Toronto, was called because of the spreading smoke and sickening fumes. Police said they believed most residents complied.

About 1,000 patients from local hospitals and nursing homes were among those evacuated.

Although firemen appeared to be winning their battle, police said the evacuees probably would not be able to return to their homes until tomorrow.

Meanwhile, 340 families were evacuated in Holland, Mich., when a C&O Railroad freight train carrying anhydrous hydrochloric acid derailed early today. Authorities described the acid as a lethal gas.

In Mississauga, the greatest threat was from an upended car filled with 90 tons of liquid chlorine that lay a few feet from burning cars of propane gas. But by late this morning fire officials said the nearby cars had been coated with ice.

Poisonous chlorine was leaking slowly and vaporizing, but an Ontario Environment Ministry official said the amount would have to be 100 times greater to pose a serious health threat.

The remaining fires at the site were contained, a local fire official said. Chemical experts said the fires could continue to burn until tomorrow.

No deaths or injuries were reported, but police, firemen and evacuees complained of nausea, headaches and watery eyes from the fumes, which spread more than six miles from the site of the fire. There were no reports of damage to nearby buildings.

The evacuation began early yesterday and continued throughout the day as the fumes and smoke from the burning cars were carried by the wind.

Investigators said 25 of the 106 cars in a freight train derailed Saturday night apparently after an axle on one car broke.

Thatcher Planning to Act To Revive Ulster Powers

(Continued from Page 1)

backbone of a theater nuclear force to offset the Russians' "superb" new bomber known in the West as the Backfire — "which is far more advanced than anything we have" — and the SS-20 ballistic missile.

- She has got to secure at the meeting in Dublin this month an "enormous" reduction in British net contributions to the European Economic Community in 1980 and 1981. British spending at the projected level, she said angrily, "is not on," although she declined to say what Britain would do if the Common Market partners did not yield.
- She defended the British stand on the two most controversial points in the negotiations here on a constitution for Zimbabwe Rhodesia, arguing that a short transition period was necessary because "the danger is that if you prolong it, the thing will fall apart," and insisting that Commonwealth troops could not enforce a cease-fire because "troops in a strange terrain, a strange country," could not function effectively.
- She saw the Conservative Party's victory under her leadership as part of a trend in Western Europe and the United States away from collectivism and some of the worst excesses of the welfare state. "People are recoiling from it, but that doesn't mean to say that they'll find a return to personal responsibility easy." She quoted George Bernard Shaw: "Freedom requires responsibility; that's why so many people are frightened of it."
- She said that "there is still a tremendous capacity for design and a jolly good engineering capability" in Britain's troubled automobile industry, centered on the British Leyland complex, "and I'm just not prepared to write it off." And she committed herself to the proposition that "Britain will have a basic steel industry" 20 years hence, even though her government has threatened to cut off subsidies if British steel is not breaking even by March. Steel executives have said there is no chance of reaching such a goal.

On Northern Ireland, Mrs. Thatcher was equally determined.

"A consultative document with several different options will be laid before Parliament the week after next," the prime minister said in her second-floor office at 10 Downing Street. "Now some will want one and some will want another and some will want a third and some won't like any. We will listen for a while. We hope we will get some kind of agreement. But then the government will have to make some decisions and say, 'Having listened to everyone, we're going ahead to try this or that' — whichever we get the most support for."

Reassuring Minorities

Apparently attempting to reassure the Catholics and their allies, the prime minister said, "You've got to protect the minorities always, that is part of democracy." But she added firmly that "we can't just go on having direct-rule ministers taking all of the decisions, and Ulster being the only part of the United Kingdom where local government does not take the decisions that are taken by local governments elsewhere."

Broadly speaking, Mrs. Thatcher defined her political problem at home in terms of timing. It is a question, she said, of whether trade-union reforms and tax incentives and other changes will produce enough of an economic surge soon enough to convince the voters of the worth of the Conservative plan for the new Britain.

"We have somehow to get rid of the bitterness [in British labor relations]," the prime minister said, "but when we have succeeded in doing that — and it's slow and it's difficult and it takes a long time to overcome, as it has taken a long time to arise — the potential is enormous, because the difference between our industries that work really well and those in which we have problems is terrific. After all, there has been no resistance to new technology in the North Sea. If you look back to the three-day week arising from the fuel crisis, we were producing as much in a three-day week as we had been producing in a 4½-day week, which shows the scope for increased productivity when we really get cracking."

"This I think is the question," the prime minister, 54, said at the end of the conversation. "Can we get far enough by the next election to show that it — our program — is working?"

Does she consider that an open question?

"No. I think we can. Yes, we shall," she said.

Freedom, Responsibility

Throughout the interview, Mrs. Thatcher returned again and again to the topics of freedom and responsibility. No matter what the question — strikes, Rhodesia, Ireland — she wove into her response the ideas that personal initiative must be encouraged, that government must be responsive to the views of the man in the street, that individuals must take responsibility for their acts.

The topic that she addressed with the most fervor, and at the greatest length, was the crisis in Britain's relationship with the Common Market. Told that some observers in Paris, Bonn, Brussels and elsewhere were convinced that she would not get what she was seeking, the prime minister assumed an attitude of icy resolve.

"What we cannot do is pay anything like the amount we're due to pay," she responded at once. Then she seized from a side table a pamphlet, the government's white paper on expenditure plans for 1980-1981, and opened it to a table on which she had circled certain sums. On domestic spending, she said, "You know what I'm doing. We're trying to keep the next year at the same level as this year."

"Overseas aid we're trying to keep going," she said, stabbing at the numbers with a black felt pen. "On overseas aid, as a matter of fact, we devote a bigger proportion of gross national product than the United States. We're pouring more money into one of the wealthiest parts of the world, but we're still being quite generous to the Third World compared to some other people. But just look at the EEC contributions.

"In 1974-75 we were just about in balance; we had net receipts of 13 million [pounds]; 1975-76, 16 million in net contributions, then [in succeeding years] 281 million, 632, 774, 919, 1,000. Now first, I need a large part of that thousand million to reduce my borrowing.

"I really do need it. Alternatively, I need it to cut my levels of taxation to levels which already obtain in France and Germany and other continental countries. We are unique in that our national income per head is below average but we're going to be the biggest net contributor. Now that just doesn't make sense."

Police in Britain Using Computer To Seek 'Ripper'

BRADFORD, England, Nov. 12 (UPI) — Police have begun the biggest computer search in British investigative history, hoping to uncover the identity of the so-called Yorkshire ripper.

A senior detective said late yesterday that the computer search would include checks on all persons convicted of a major crime in the past decade who were not in prison on the days he killed each of his 12 women victims.

Investigators said the computer search was ordered only after detectives had interviewed more than 200,000 persons, taken 25,000 statements and checked 150,000 car registrations.

"The ripper," whose first victim was in October, 1975, and whose most recent killing came two months ago, has taunted investigators several times with telephone calls during which he vowed to kill again.

PLO Ends Bid to Free Embassy Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

Iranians responded to the PLO's efforts.

He insisted that the Palestinians were not engaged in mediation. PLO officials had said previously that acting as an intermediary requires agreement of both sides, and that the PLO was acting without U.S. sanction. Although the United States has no official relations with the PLO, U.S. officials had said they welcomed the PLO effort in behalf of the hostages.

Palestinian sources in Beirut said that Brig. Gen. Saad Sayel, better known by his code name of Abul Walid, chief of PLO's military operations, was told by Mr. Bani-Sadr late yesterday that the Iranian leaders will not budge on their insistence for the extradition of the deposed shah in return for freeing the hostages, and that any mediation which does not fulfill this objective is futile.

It was not known whether the three Tehran ambassadors from Moslem countries — Pakistan, Syria and Turkey — who PLO sources said took part in weekend negotiations were still pursuing them.

Other initiatives, by a papal envoy, Monsignor Annibale Bugnini; Ramsey Clark, President Carter's emissary, and undisclosed West European embassies have borne no result.

An official Iranian broadcast, monitored in Kuwait, said that the students holding the embassy began a five-day fast and called for the nation to join them "to underline the strength and unanimity of the Iranian demand for the extradition of the shah to stand trial in Iran."

Mr. Bani-Sadr told French radio interviewers, "No compromise, no negotiation is possible."

The hostages are 62 Americans and 36 non-Americans — believed to be mostly Pakistani and Indian employees of the embassy and an Italian. Foreign diplomats who saw them Saturday said they appeared to be in good health.

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said that the Carter administration continues to hope that efforts by nations, individuals and agencies would have "a cumulative effect" that would impel Iranian authorities to release the hostages.

"I have no prediction to offer you on the time of release, nor do I have any expectation on this at all so far as tomorrow, or the next day, or whenever," the spokesman said.

Calls for Release

In Paris, the Committee for the Defense and Promotion of Human Rights in Iran, a group founded by anti-shah exiles in 1977, issued a statement saying, "The condemnation of the criminal American policy against the Iranian people does not justify the inadmissible occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran."

Official sources in Islamabad said that President Zia ul-Haq, head of the Islamic-oriented government of Pakistan, had sent a message to Ayatollah Khomeini that urged the release of the hostages.

Radio Tehran, meanwhile, quoted a high Khomeini aide as saying the government had acceded to a major demand of the rebellious Kurds of northwest Iran. Ayatollah Hojjat Rafsanjani said that the Revolutionary Council had agreed to the Kurds' demand that local revolutionary guards be recruited from among the Kurdish populace.

The Tehran Times newspaper, quoting the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug in a dispatch from Tehran, reported that the council had also agreed to give the Kurds the right to educate their children in the Kurdish language. It said most Kurdish leaders had accepted the terms as full settlement of the dispute.

Austria Collision Kills 8

GRAZ, Austria, Nov. 12 (UPI) — An Austrian train collided with a Yugoslav bus at an unguarded grade crossing yesterday, killing at least 8 persons and injuring up to 60, police reported.

4 Divers Killed At Ghana Oil Rig

LONDON, Nov. 12 (UPI) — Two French oil-rig workers were trapped and died in a diving bell off the coast of Ghana and two person died trying to rescue them Saturday, a Phillips Petroleum Co., spokesman said today.

The first two men fell to the seabed 450 feet below the surface of the Atlantic when their diving bell broke off a hoisting cable seabed during oil exploration work. A French diver and a Ghanaian doctor died as they tried to reach the workers and the stranded bell.

28 Killed by Cholera In East Bangladesh

DACCA, Bangladesh, Nov. 12 (UPI) — Twenty-eight persons have died of cholera in an epidemic in eastern Bangladesh, the Bangladesh Times said today.

The government-owned, English-language newspaper, quoting local officials in Brahaman Baria region, said that the victims died Friday and Saturday in an area about 75 miles east of Dacca.

Takeover Leaders Have Media at Their Will in Tehran

(Continued from Page 1)

holding the compound have handled the press readily, keeping it bottled up in the motor pool, which is on one side of the compound. All requests to visit the hostages have been denied, although one blindfolded man, his hands tied behind his back, was paraded in front of the screaming, surging crowd several days ago.

Journalists must show their press cards, which are carefully noted by name and number on a neat sheet of paper. Then reporters are frisked before being allowed to enter the motor pool area.

Nevertheless, evidence is growing that those masterminding the embassy takeover are experienced in the ways of the world press and know how to get their message across. Amid all the posters and slogans plastered on the embassy walls is one neat spot carefully reserved and labeled in English: "For Reporters and Mass Media Correspondents." Notices of news conferences and other announcements appear here regularly.

And once a news conference is under way, the spokesman's agility at fielding even the nastiest questions has prompted suggestions that not all are, as they are said to be, students from Tehran University.

Some Iranians watching television footage depicting events inside the compound have remarked that some of the group's leaders looked older — and acted more mature — than students.

In fact, in the week since the embassy takeover, there has been speculation that various outside groups have fought to get a piece of the action.

Visitors to the embassy compound heard some of the men speaking to each other in Arabic — apparently to prevent other Iranians from understanding their conversations — prompting suggestions that they might have been Iranian revolutionaries trained by Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon.

Important clerics, such as revolutionary guard commander Ayatollah Hassan Lahouti, also have been inside the compound.

"A lot of people have had fingers in the pie from the beginning and it's not over yet," a diplomat said. A close observer claims that the extreme left had planned the embassy attack but was beaten to the punch by Islamic fundamentalists.

The sophistication of the group inside the embassy extends to the arguments they have mounted in defense of holding diplomatic personnel hostage in violation of international law and diplomatic practice.

By putting on a display of walkie-talkies, metal detectors and other nondescript bits of technology, they have built a case that the embassy was really a "den of espionage" and that those inside were spies who have lost their immunity.

"American spies must be executed," said a sign outside the embassy. Purported official documents found in the embassy have been portrayed as yet more evidence of espionage activity.

Outside the embassy walls, the crowds grow daily. Yesterday, for the first time, the regulars on Taleghani Avenue were joined by a group of construction workers who rolled up in Mack trucks and wore yellow plastic hard hats. Later a small detachment of blue uniformed Air Force cadets arrived. A pajama-clad Revolutionary Guards, back from the fighting in Kurdistan and wearing bandages to prove their combat experience, were given a warm welcome.

With an eye to the television cameras, various banners give a flavor of the times — often in English. One proclaimed: "1942: Khomeini said the U.S.A. is worse than Britain, Britain is worse than the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.S.R. is worse than those two. Each is filthist (sic) than the other."

Underneath in smaller print is the current update of the original which condemned Western intervention in Iran. It said, "But today our fight is against the U.S.A."

If nothing else, the embassy has become something of a tourist attraction. Braving the crowds and blaring slogans, a young Englishman named Keith Mooney on his way back to Pakistan, showed up just as a group of Moslem fundamentalists began praying in the motor pool.

"Sure put Iran back in the news," he said.

He seemed oblivious to the potential danger to foreigners, which has prompted West Germany to close its embassy and order about 1,500 of its citizens to leave what was officially described as a "dangerous situation;" and to cause Canada, too, to urge its nationals to leave.

Of Asylum in Egypt

Sadat Offer to Shah Seen As Boost to Islam's Image

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, Nov. 12 (NYT) — President Anwar Sadat's offer of refuge for Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah of Iran, is being portrayed here as not only a humanitarian act, but also as an effort to present a more civilized face of Islam than the recent fanaticism in Iran has shown.

Last Friday, Mr. Sadat offered to send his personal plane to the United States to fetch the ailing shah if it would be helpful. He subsequently sent Ashraf Ghorbal, Cairo's ambassador to Washington, to the shah's hospital bed to renew a standing invitation to live in Egypt.

The newspaper Al Ahram quoted Mr. Ghorbal yesterday as saying that the shah, who is suffering from cancer, was expected to come here when his medical treatement in New York was completed. Al Ahram said that the deposed monarch's son-in-law would visit Cairo in a week to 10 days to convey the shah's appreciation and discuss prospects for convalescence in Egypt.

However, the feeling in official Cairo circles was that the shah was unlikely to come here in the near future, if at all, because of his deteriorating health. There have been no signs so far of preparations for such a stay.

But officials have stressed that Mr. Sadat was sincere about renewing an invitation that he had first extended last January when the shah left Tehran in exile. "The offer on our part is a very serious one," an Egyptian diplomat said.

Not a Rebuff

"It is not meant to be a rebuff to the Iranian regime. It is a corrective measure for the damage they have caused to the image of Islam. This remains the case whether the shah comes or not," the diplomat said.

Mr. Sadat's willingness to take a risk on the invitation for the apparent sake of principle appears to have enhanced his standing at home and in the West. The Cairo newspaper Al Akhbar reported yesterday that the Egyptian Embassy in Washington had received thousands of telephone calls from Americans expressing their "appreciation and admiration" for Mr. Sadat's move.

The invitation is described as motivated by more than personal friendship for the shah. "It is a gesture to a suffering individual whose condition is very serious, as well as an attempt to help the Americans out of this crisis," an Egyptian insider said.

Mr. Sadat's outspokenness on Iran, which included calling Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini "a lunatic" and his vengeance for the shah "a crime against Islam," seems to enjoy domestic support. Egypt's Moslems, who make up more than 93 percent of the population according to the 1976 census, have shown little sympathy for the Iranian revolution because they follow the Sunni branch of Islam while the Iranians are Shiites.

Carter Ends Iran Imports

(Continued from Page 1)

ent change in the condition of the U.S. hostages.

In his statement, nationally broadcast from the White House, Mr. Carter said, "No one should underestimate the resolve of the American government and the American people in this matter."

He then ordered a ban on the purchase of "any oil from Iran for delivery to this country." He said the move must be part of an international effort to secure release of the American hostages.

Conservation Efforts

In announcing the ban on Iranian oil, Mr. Carter warned that his action will present a real challenge to the nation and will test American strength and determination.

He said he has asked the Energy Department to develop conservation measures and promised to work for an equitable distribution of short fuel supplies. The White House is considering asking the nation's governors to attend a meeting in Washington this week where President Carter would discuss conservation steps that would reduce oil consumption.

Mr. Carter's decision marked a departure from the U.S. attitude last week, which was to take no action that might be viewed as hostile by the Iranians holding the hostages.

Although Iranian imports account for about 4 percent of the daily U.S. oil consumption, the potential impact of the Carter prohibition on further imports was not immediately clear.

Oil Imports

The United States receives as much as 800,000 barrels of oil a day from Iran, of which 400,000 barrels is crude oil shipped directly, according to the Energy Department. Another 350,000 barrels to 400,000 barrels arrive through refineries in the Caribbean.

Administration officials said that the decision to halt imports of Iranian oil does not mean that U.S. oil companies must stop buying Iranian oil for distribution to nations other than the United States.

U.S.-controlled refineries in the Virgin Islands will be permitted to receive and process Iranian oil for sale outside the United States, the officials said.

After the Arab boycott of 1973-74, Western nations agreed on pooling available oil supplies in the event of future crises. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said, "There is a mechanism that has been established which we have made clear is in effect."

In Denver, District Attorney Dale Tooley said today that the fatal shooting of a 15-year-old high school football player by an Iranian college student was not part of any conspiracy, but only a "tragic episode" involving impulsive teenagers.

The Iranian, Afshin Shariati, 21, is being held without bond for investigation of first-degree murder and conspiracy to commit murder.

Mr. Shariati, a student at Arapahoe Community College in suburban Denver, was arrested yesterday after three teen-agers broke a window in his apartment, police said. Mr. Shariati allegedly shot a rifle at the youths as they fled, killing one youth and wounding the other two.

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News Analysis

S. Korean Reactions Mixed To Account of Park Killing

By William Chapman

SEOUL, Nov. 12 (WP) — The bizarre account of President Park Chung Hee's assassination handed down by the martial law command has evoked a mixed reaction from the Korean on the street.

Some seemed to accept it as a true account of intrigue and tragedy. "How could they do such a cruel and horrible thing?" asked one women shopper.

Others were doubtful, letting their skepticism show with knowing smiles of disbelief. "It cleared up some of the details for me," said a college student, "but there are still some points that are unconvincing."

Even a pro-government politician was skeptical. It was incredible, he said, that the former director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, Kim Jae Kyu, could have engineered "such a crazy plan."

But in general, Koreans were reluctant to reveal their private thoughts about the military command's version. And for good reason: A slip of the lip could result in arrest for rumor-mongering. The martial law authorities had issued a decree prohibiting "false," rumors about the assassination and its aftermath, and launched a press campaign to instill fear in potential violators.

Stories of Arrests

Almost daily, stories appeared describing the arrests of rumormongers. A college student was arrested for telling stories to a group of young students on a subway. A taxi driver was arrested for talking about the assassination in a taxicab. Actually, no one was more adept at spreading stories than the martial law command, which for a week skillfully spread its own version of what happened. The military necessarily had to contend with the awkward revelation that the army chief of staff, Gen. Chung Seung Hwa, was in the KCIA compound on the fatal night, having dinner about 150 feet away from the dining room where Mr. Park was shot.

It developed into a kind of battle of self-serving news leaks that would have done credit to any of Washington's bureaucracies.

The military moved first, issuing a report declaring that the assassination was a plot directed by Mr. Kim and carried out by him and a few close aides. The KCIA's informants countered with a report that Gen. Chung was nearby when the shooting broke out — suggesting a wider plot with military complicity.

The military struck back, explaining to Korean reporters and many others that while the general was indeed nearby, he was not implicated in any plot and, in fact, had actually kicked the villainous KCIA director into being arrested hours later.

That became the final, official version of the assassination; by the time it appeared the KCIA was no longer in a position to retaliate. It had been weakened by the detention of about 80 of its leaders who were questioned about possible complicity. Most of them were later released, but by then the army had seized control of the once-powerful agency.

The army and the KCIA had long been enemies, and it was with considerable relish that the military set about taming the fearsome counterespionage apparatus. At the mountaintop KCIA headquarters here, army officers took command and instructed the agency's personnel that they were to be addressed with the Korean equivalent of "Mr. Supervisor."

That naturally had a demoralizing impact on the KCIA agents who once had held the power to question and arrest just about any Korean who questioned the wisdom and benevolence of Mr. Park and his government. Army counterintelligence agents replaced many of these lowly spies who kept watch on dissidents.

Some of the KCIA operatives had developed rather chummy relationships with the dissidents they spied upon over the years. One of them sadly confessed to the dissident he had been assigned to that his agency had now become "inactive." Then he added: "Now we are as depressed as you used to be with us."

One of the dissidents was relieved to find that his new, army keeper was less nosy and more restrained than the agent who once handled him. The new man, he said, seemed rather uncomfortable and uncertain of himself when he dropped by the office on daily rounds. Unlike his predecessor, he said, the army agent did not call him up at home to ask what he was doing with his evening hours.

But the military proved to be more rigorous censors than the KCIA had ever been. All television film shipped out of the country had to be screened. Time and Newsweek went on sale with their assassination accounts ripped out, and the only foreign newspaper on sale in any hotel was an International Herald Tribune of Oct. 24 — two days before the killing. Some reporters who arrived late had old news clippings seized by customs agents at Kimpo International Airport.

Most foreign news copy flowed out by hotel telex without censorship. But one reporter discovered that his nightly file had not reached his U.S. office and rushed to the telex room to find out why. At around 2:30 a.m., he discovered an assistant hotel manager walking around the empty lobby with the news copy in his hands.

The hotel executive told the reporter that the Korean telegraph company would not permit the story to go out until the police could find time to read it sometime the next morning. He then had the effrontery to ask if the reporter's copy contained any news.

The reporter changed hotels the next day.



Associated Press

Members of Communist Workers Party carry casket of slain comrade Sunday in Greensboro.

12 Charged With Murder in U.S. South

Klansmen Draw Sympathy From Town

By Wayne King

LINCOLNTON, N.C. (NYT) — Burly, big-armed Billy Hamrick, who is built like one of the gas pumps outside J.C. Rinck's grocery and Amoco station here, is something of a country-store philosopher. Recumbent in an old easy chair in the middle of the cluttered room, he reflected on the rightness of things:

"As long as a man takes care of his own land, takes a chew of tobacco now and then, goes to the store and buys himself a baloney sandwich and pays for it himself, then he's all right."

Mr. Hamrick chuckled, his ample stomach shook and he reddened a little. "Now these boys here," he continued, gesturing toward a newspaper that told of the arrest of a dozen Klansmen on murder charges, seven of the defendants from the Lincolnton area, "hell, they ought to let them all out. I believe it was all provoked. That stuff the Communists put out would provoke any man."

Mr. Hamrick, 42, concedes that he was once a Klansman — "the old Klan, the United Klans, under Bobby Shelton" — and so he understands why the Lincolnton men, some of whom he knows personally, would join the Invisible Empire. He says that he can also understand why flyers put out by the Communist Workers Party calling the Klan "a bunch of racist cowards" would lead to violence.

Guns and a Bible

"I ain't afraid of anything," said Mr. Hamrick, laughing heartily. "I carry the most powerful things a man can carry — three or four guns in the back and a Bible on the seat."

Mr. Hamrick's view cannot be said to be typical here. Most of those encountered in this semirural mill town of 5,500 persons expressed surprise that some of their neighbors were Klansmen accused of firing on a "Death to the Klan" rally Nov. 3, killing five persons. Most, including relatives of those charged with first-degree murder, said they learned of the attack when they saw it on television.

"I didn't hear from Billy Joe," said Martha Goodson, mother of 33-year-old Billy Joe Franklin, who is charged, with 11 others, with four counts of murder each. "I seen it on TV. Some of the kids saw it and said, 'He's down there fightin'.' They was planning on going down there," she said, referring to her son and his companions, "but they wasn't plannin' on killin'."

Mrs. Goodson said that her son had been a Klan member only two weeks — the group called the Invisible Empire, South Carolina Realm, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan has been recruiting in the area — and she felt he had been misled.

"That boy didn't know how to read and write," she said. "He — somebody could put over something, he wouldn't know whether it was true or not, they could fool him. That boy, he was more or less talked into that. But violence, killing. I'd never believe it.

"I'm against the blacks," she continued. "I'm against Nazism, I'm against the devil. It's all works of the devil."

The seven Lincolnton area men arrested have similar backgrounds. Six of the seven, all mill workers or laborers, are in their 30s — the seventh is 24 — and most of them knew one another, several as classmates at Lincolnton High School.

A 31-year-old man Lincolnton man who attended the high school at the same time said, "These guys are not what you'd call real successful."

A Lincolnton police officer who was a classmate of some of the defendants said, "Well, you know, I haven't kept contact with them — except the ones I've arrested. These are your basic rednecks."

Never Died Out

The Lincolnton police chief, Tom Burgin, said that, while some of the suspects had had brushes with the law, only one, Coleman Blair Pridmore, 36, had a substantial police record. "And most of that was burglary. . .not what you'd call violence."

Mr. Burgin, like others here, said that the town, and the outlying county, had had few racial problems. The county is less than 10 percent black.

Nonetheless, he conceded that the Klan had never really died out in Lincolnton, although it lapsed into inactivity a few years ago. Moreover, he said there had been few expressions of outrage that his town and nearby towns like Hickory, Maiden, and Newton, might have harbored a coterie of Klansmen. "The street talk," he said, "is sort of, 'Well, they shot a bunch of Communists.' "

Most of the Klansmen arrested were from this, and surrounding towns, none from Greensboro, about 95 miles northeast of here and the location of the violence. Greensboro, an industrial town of 160,000 persons, is generally considered progressive and had no prominent Klan activity before Nov. 3 killings.

Police Chief William Swing said all but one of those arrested were charged with violating a declaration of emergency issued Saturday by Mayor Jim Melvin that made it illegal to possess a weapon. The other suspect was charged with displaying an offensive sign.

Phil Thompson, head of the Communist Workers Party USA, said at graveside services that the deaths of five party members will only strengthen the party.

Klan Threat Discounted

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (NYT) — Despite recent membership gains, widening popular support and an increased use of violence, especially in the South, the Ku Klux Klan poses no threat to U.S. society and represents only "a tiny fraction of the American people," according to a new study of the Klan by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

The report, which echoed the conclusions of a previous study published by the league in March, 1978, nevertheless found the Klan's strength greater than it has been in a decade. The Anti-Defamation League estimated that in the last 20 months Klan membership in 22 states grew from 8,000 to 10,000 and the number of sympathizers rose from 30,000 to 100,000.

Soviet-Pakistani Talks

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Nov. 12 (AP) — Talks between the Soviet Union and Pakistan to determine a new rate of exchange between the Pakistani rupee and the Soviet ruble opened here yesterday.

34 Arrested in March

GREENSBORO, Nov. 12 (UPI) — Thirty-four persons were arrested yesterday at a rain-soaked funeral march through the streets of this tense and heavily policed city by an estimated 350 Communists demanding vengeance for five persons slain at the Nov. 3 anti-Klan rally, police said.

Mexico City Transcripts Indicate Uncertain Crew

Misreckoned Altitude Held Crash Factor

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (NYT) — A transcript of cockpit recordings indicates that the pilots of the airliner that crashed in Mexico City Oct. 31 had no notion, just before coming down on a dark runway closed for construction, that their plane had descended to such a low altitude.

Experts with access to the data said yesterday the transcript showed not a single callout of the plane's altitude as the Western Airlines DC-10 glided through fog toward a landing at the Mexico City Airport. Under Western's procedures, such callouts would be made every 100 feet below 1,000 feet and every 10 feet below 50 feet.

Government and airline specialists said they could not understand how an experienced crew could have failed to keep the closest check on altitude. Normally, the crew should have broken off the approach if the strip designated for landing was not visible through the fog at a minimum prescribed altitude.

The transcript indicates that Capt. Charles Gilbert discerned that his instrument-landing-directed approach was toward the wrong runway, but evidently he thought he had time to perform a maneuver to the proper, parallel runway about 800 feet to the right.

According to knowledgeable sources, virtually the last exchanges on the cockpit tape was:

Captain: "We're cleared onto the right, is that correct?"

Copilot or engineer: "Yeah, that's right."

Captain: "This is the approach to 23-left."

Moments later, the plane came down on that runway, which was not lit. The pilots tried to climb and circle for another landing attempt, but the plane struck a construction vehicle, smashed into a storage building and burst into flames. Seventy of the 87 persons aboard were killed; the driver of the truck on the runway also died.

According to airline spokesmen, the crew knew before their takeoff from Los Angeles that 23-left was closed for construction. Nearing the airport, the crew was instructed by Mexican traffic controllers to descend to 11,000 feet and told the plane was cleared to land on 23-right.

The instrument landing system at Mexico City aims directly at 23-left. The Western crew evidently was following the ILS but intending to "sidestep" to 23-right when the field came into view.

The crew could have have been confused, experts said, by transmissions from the control tower. Shortly before the crash, the tower asked if the crew had sighted the high-intensity approach lights installed to guide planes to 23-left. "Negative," came the reply. Then the tower radioed, "O.K., sir, approach lights are on the runway 23-left, but that runway is closed to traffic."

The implication was that those approach lights were operating. Actually, they had been disconnected when the runway was closed for construction.

Kennedy Leads Poll of Voter Preferences

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (UPI) — A third of the American electorate is undecided about who it wants to be president, ABC News reported yesterday.

ABC said its telephone poll this week of 1,506 persons across the United States showed 33 percent did not express a preference for a presidential candidate. Among those who did, Sen. Edward Kennedy was the leader with 29 percent, followed by President Carter with 17 percent.

Former California Gov. Ronald Reagan was the choice of 9 percent. He was followed by Senate Republican leader Howard Baker with 4 percent.

When asked about Sen. Kennedy's involvement in the Chappaquiddick incident, 35 percent said that it would make them less likely to vote for him.

Bolivian Junta Chief Vows To Rule Despite Resistance

LA PAZ, Nov. 12 (UPI) — Col. Alberto Natusch, who seized power Nov. 1 and proclaimed himself president, is going ahead with plans to govern Bolivia despite strong internal resistance and failure to win recognition from foreign governments.

Speaking on national television yesterday, Col. Natusch said, "The initial balance of my government has not been favorable because of the incomprehension of the people about the reasons for the coup."

He said he led the coup to overthrow civilian President Walter Guevara because Mr. Guevara had "intentions of prolonging the one-year mandate he received from Congress last August. . .[and] permitted terrorism." He also noted "that the necessary economic measures the nation needs were not implanted" by the Guevara government.

Col. Natusch said his government "respects human rights, the legality of labor organizations, the press, the independence of Bolivia's universities and the Congress."

He did not mention the meeting yesterday of Gen. Eden Castillo, commander-in-chief of the armed forces, with leaders of Congress and the largest labor union to negotiate a solution to the political turmoil sparked by the coup. It was not immediately clear whether Col. Natusch endorsed the talks.

Speaking of the U.S. decision to sever all military and economic aid to his regime, Col. Natusch said, "This is the result of the the initial distortions of the reasons for the coup.

"I don't think the United States will take these measures because it would go against their own principles and because this government is democratic and respects human rights."

Meanwhile, five persons who were killed in demonstrations following the coup were buried yesterday in the city's main cemetery. They were killed by troops who fired on civilians protesting the coup.

Another funeral Mass for all Bolivians killed, estimated at more than 200, was scheduled today in central La Paz. The Interior Ministry last night asked the organizers of the Mass to control the crowd to avoid new disturbances.

Col. Natusch said in his speech that the civil resistance to his government had been led by terrorists whom he did not identify.

Nicaragua Warns Honduran Planes

MANAGUA, Nov. 12 (UPI) — Nicaragua has warned Honduras that anti-aircraft weapons have been placed along their common border to stop alleged airspace violations by Honduran planes.

"Nicaragua has reinforced the border troops and installed anti-aircraft weapons," Interior Minister Tomas Borge said. "We have had these planes within reach of our anti-aircraft fire before, but we have been prudent."

Mr. Borge's warning to Honduras, the third in five days issued by Nicaragua to stop the alleged violations of airspace, indicated that relations between leftist Nicaragua and rightist-ruled Honduras were worsening steadily.

South Korean Ruling Party Picks Kim Jong Pil Leader

From Agency Dispatches

SEOUL, Nov. 12 — The governing Democratic Republican Party today chose former Premier Kim Jong Pil to succeed assassinated President Park Chung Hee as party leader.

But the party decided not to put up a candidate for the indirect presidential election called by acting President Choi Kyu Hah, and opposition parties denounced the election as a sham.

A former army colonel who organized the coup that put Mr. Park in power in 1961, Mr. Kim had been considered a possible successor to the late president. But informed sources said he would rather run for president under a new constitution than to serve as interim president.

Meanwhile, the National Alliance for Democracy and Unification, rejecting Mr. Choi's announcement that a successor to Mr. Park should be chosen by the 2,562-member electoral college by Jan. 25, demanded that Mr. Choi resign immediately — in favor of an interim government representing "all democratic forces" — and that general elections be held under a new constitution.

That echoed a demand made Saturday by the opposition New Democratic Party immediately after Mr. Choi's announcement. Mr. Choi and the ruling party have also gone on record as favoring a new constitution and general elections — but only after an interim president is chosen.

Co-Signers

The NADU statement was co-signed by 82-year-old former President Po Sun Yun, a longtime Park opponent, and the two co-chairmen of the alliance, former presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung, who is under house arrest, and Quaker leader Ham Suk Hun.

Mr. Yun said the U.S. State Department committed "another political blunder" by endorsing Mr. Choi's plan, which he called "shameful and disappointing."

Democratic Republican sources noted that the president elected by the electoral college would be a caretaker, entrusted with the task of revising the constitution and calling elections based on the new law. Informed sources said the body's most likely choice is Mr. Choi, although other names have been mentioned.

They said Kim Jong Pil is expected to become the Democratic Republican standard bearer in an anticipated open, popular presidential election to be called in the early 1980's under a new constitution.

Mr. Kim, 53, who enjoys popularity among wide-ranging social and political circles, is a relative of Mr. Park by marriage.

In another development, the martial law commander, Gen. Chung Seung Hwa, said today he will deal severely with "anti-social" businessmen found involved in tax evasion and other economic crimes that could directly affect the daily life of the general public.

Observers said that may signal a crackdown on major business enterprises accused of amassing profits in collaboration with political power.

The martial law command said that in its effort to clean up Korean society, it had picked up 3,516 "hoodlums" since the Park funeral — and that 676 of them had been placed under formal arrest.

3 Die in Sicily Explosion

SYRACUSE, Sicily, Nov. 12 (UPI) — An explosion in a nitric acid plant at Montedison's huge Priolo refinery killed three workers today and injured two. The explosion was caused when a tube carrying a mixture of air, ammonia and vapor was accidently blocked.

Mississippian Giving $1.1 Million To Improve 1st-Graders' Reading

TUPELO, Miss., Nov. 12 (NYT) — Newspaper executive George McLean is in the process of giving $1.1 million to Lee County's public schools, specifying that the money be used to help first-graders improve their reading ability.

"The public schools have never had the money to do the job," Mr. McLean said. "We've let vast numbers of children fail, and then spent vast sums to remedy the failures with things like welfare." The donation by the owner of the city's only newspaper, The Daily Journal, has enabled the county to hire 25 paraprofessionals to assist first-grade teachers.

This is the second year of the program, for which Mr. McLean has pledged $110,000 a year for 10 years, and there are signs of improvement. "We don't have a single second-grader reading below the national norm on the California Achievement Test," said one school principal.

The six elementary schools of the largely rural system have an enrollment of 5,200; twenty-eight percent are blacks and 42 percent are from families sufficiently poor to qualify for free lunches.

"Every child here has a home-life problem," said one teacher, many of whose pupils live in a trailer camp. "We have to teach them their letters, their colors — even their names." But with the extra help, the students get three hours of daily reading instruction, most of it individually or in small groups.

Mr. McLean's one disappointment has been the failure of others to donate to the program, which he would like to see extended to the third and fourth grades. "Businesses ought to look at the bottom line in something like this," he said. "They can invest in people."



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Tuesday, November 13, 1979

Nuclear Balance in Europe

Friday's nuclear false alarm that had U.S. fighters scrambling and missile crews on alert is a grim reminder of the terrifying risks implicit in the strategic balance. All but fools understand that nuclear arsenals represent a constant threat to life.

* * *

But it should be equally obvious that the risk of a nuclear adventure resulting in a global holocaust is multiplied many-fold when strategic balance turns to strategic advantage. Balance is the basic condition for mutual deterrence. Imbalance, or strategic advantage, would breed fear, instability and the possible conclusion that the gains of a nuclear war would outweigh its risks. If the Soviet Union were to believe it had such an advantage, it could be expected to pursue it, quickly raising tension everywhere.

The U.S. Senate and the NATO governments, respectively, must consider in the coming weeks whether SALT-2 and the introduction of new nuclear-tipped missiles into Western Europe will contribute to maintaining a balance or not.

The Senate must decide whether this treaty, by virtue of its terms, its verifiability and the implications of passage or defeat for the continuation of detente, makes the world a safer or more dangerous place. It is noteworthy that the two senators who are most expert in both the substance and ramifications of the treaty — Sam Nunn, D-Ga., and Henry Jackson, D-Wash., have not rejected SALT-2 outright. They conclude that its passage should be accompanied by increased U.S. military spending, they call attention to the fact that since the SALT process got under way late in 1969 the U.S. strategic position has been eroded, and they warn that treaty passage could lull the United States into complacency. But they have not declared against it.

The NATO ministers will meet in Brussels on Dec. 12 to decide on a closely related question that should be decided by the same criteria, but should not be linked to the SALT vote in the Senate. The purpose of basing Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles in Western Europe was concisely stated in this week's issue of The Economist. It "is to make sure that no holes in the spectrum [of the West's nuclear weapons] exist — that NATO has a continuum of possibilities for fighting a nuclear war ranging from the smallest battlefield weapons to the most powerful American ones." These missiles would protect Europe, not the United States.

* * *

Because Soviet SS-20 missiles can strike into the heart of Western Europe and the Europeans have practically no missiles that can reach the Soviet Union, the gap must be filled. The Dutch agreement that will permit NATO to proceed with plans to eventually deploy European theater nuclear weapons in the Netherlands is to be applauded. A NATO decision to produce and deploy the missiles will be coupled with an offer to negotiate reductions in Eurostrategic systems; the beginning of SALT-3. NATO is right to move on both fronts. No matter how the Senate acts, or even if it fails to act, on SALT, NATO should move to seal the crack in the weapons spectrum and seek real nuclear parity, at reduced levels, through negotiaton.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Politics With Honor

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., spoke a major contemporary heresy in his announcement of candidacy in Boston last Wednesday. "I was taught long ago that politics is a noble occupation," he said, "that public service is among the most honorable of professions." It's enough to make you wonder whether Gov. Edmund (Jerry) Brown Jr. of California is right when he insists that Mr. Kennedy belongs to, and in, an earlier era.

Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., too, has been expressing this heresy, provocatively claiming that he is proud of his maligned political calling. Contrast the two men's revisionism with the moral outrage of Richard Nixon, who, in April, 1973, told us a thing or two about political campaigns and the "inexcusable campaign tactics that have been too often practiced." Mr. Nixon characteristically did not pull any punches in giving the lowdown about the profession he had graced for most of his life when he revealed that "both of our great parties have been guilty of *such tactics in the past.*" Imagine.

* * *

President Carter, who ran successfully against the excesses and crimes of the Nixon years, has never been (rhetorically) very high on either politics or government. In fact, during the 1976 campaign, he repeatedly offered as a credential that he had never been listed in the white pages of the District of Columbia telephone book. That was campaign shorthand for: Jimmy Carter had not been corrupted by hanging around with all those political and governmental types. He was one of "us," not one of "them."

But the "us" and "them" scheme is weak. The most effective U.S. presidents — Jackson, Lincoln, Wilson, the two Roosevelts — were proud and partisan politicians. They did not view politics or public service as either a joyless task or as a gloomy obligation. Nor have any of Mr. Nixon's party colleagues — Sen. Goldwater, Gov. Rockefeller, Gov. Romney, Gov. Reagan, President Ford, President Eisenhower — viewed campaigning as something requiring emergency powers and suspension of the Bill of Rights.

* * *

Politics, as practiced effectively and enthusiastically by masters, can be an important, interesting and honorable profession. Important, and interesting, because in the last analysis the saving of our public schools, the safety of our public streets and the sensibleness of our public debate are all political questions. Honorable because if politics — both the practice and the profession — are permanently discredited, how is a nation as diverse as the United States supposed to resolve the urgent questions of competing interests? By numbers? By money? By muscle? Or by the compromise and conciliation and eventual cohesion that gifted politicians are necessary to produce?

* * *

Politics is not yet an endangered species, as we saw (in spite of his protestation) during Mr. Carter's "loaves and fishes" performance in Florida during his recent exhibition game against Mr. Kennedy. That is the reality. But how long can any society tell its young people that interest in a profession offers conclusive proof of moral leprosy before that judgment becomes self-fulfilling?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The West and China

The West has a strong mutual interest with China in containing Soviet power. But the West also differs with Peking in its appreciation of the Soviet threat and how to handle it. China would like a strongly armed Western Europe in the belief that in such circumstances the Russians would never risk a war on two fronts . . .

In practice, the Chinese have followed a far more responsible foreign policy than their rhetoric would suggest . . .

The West has no wish for the Chinese to push their quarrel with the Russians to the point of jeopardizing overall detente or exacerbating further the current instability in Southeast Asia.

— From the Financial Times (London).

U.S. Hostages in Tehran

The occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran by fanatical "revolutionaries," and the holding of 100 persons as hostages is something more than an act of blackmail. It is a criminal act, because there is a threat against the lives of innocent people.

It is, consequently, not a political act, as Tehran is attempting to make it appear. On the other hand, however, the occupation of the U.S. Embassy betrays a lack of political experience and the incapability to project a demand through lawful and internationally accepted proceedings.

But the most unstable element in the whole story is the decision of the Iranian clergy to support the occupation of the embassy. It is a gesture made, perhaps, for the first time in diplomatic history.

— From Vradini (Athens).

Capitalist Cash for Cuba

That Cuba should be approaching the capital market for a loan in Swiss francs underscores the fact that exporting revolution is a costly business.

Nobody has to be surprised that a communist government should have turned to the capitalist system for the necessary financial resources; communist consciences are more than sufficiently elastic to permit this.

— From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 13, 1904

BERLIN — A dispatch from Krakow states that great activity prevails among the Socialist and revolutionary party in Russian Poland. Pamphlets are being circulated in Warsaw calling upon the Polish population to refuse to respond to the summons to the reservists to join the colors, and if need be, to offer military resistance to the military authorities. These incendiary appeals have had a certain measure of success. Pro-Japanese demonstrations have been indulged in at Lodz and Sawerze, where crowds of Polish workmen bearing red flags marched through the streets, shouting "Long Live Japan and Poland!" until charged and dispersed by the police.

Fifty Years Ago

November 13, 1929

NEW YORK — One of the greatest bank defalcations in the history of the country has been uncovered in Flint, Mich., where a group of the officers of the Union Industrial Bank are alleged to have stolen more than $3.5 million to speculate in Wall Street. The entire sum is said to have been lost in the crash. Although, according to the police, the misuse of the bank's funds was extended over two years, it was only discovered when the panic came, forcing those involved to steal more barefacedly in a vain effort to meet margin demands. Even when six months ago, the bank was merged with another in a $32-million corporation move, the shortage was not discovered.



West German TV: Political Fine Tuning

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — There was a time — long ago, alas — when West German television was universally acclaimed as "the best in the world."

More recently, however, critics have been equating it with that "of the Fiji Islands." Even that rating may become too much of an accolade if matters continue as they have, for TV is once again in one of its periodic crises of journalistic integrity and cultural autonomy versus attempts at partisan political domination of the airwaves.

The precipitant this time is the imminent breakup of Nord-Deutscher Rundfunk (NDR), the Hamburg-based North German radio, second largest of the country's nine independent, nonprofit regional networks, and principal supplier of the news, current affairs and political shows which televiewers see on the so-called "first channel."

Complex Background

The background, like anything around here, is complex. You have to think back to the immediate postwar era — 1946 — when Sir Hugh Carleton Greene, the British Broadcasting Corporation's long-time general manager, arrived in Hamburg as a British military government officer to launch what is now known as NDR.

His assignment was two-fold: decentralization of Germany's broadcasting establishment which had been used by Joseph Goebbels' Propaganda Ministry to agitate fanatic support of the Nazi regime, and freeing it from government control and direction.

Ultimately, nine state and regional networks were established. Each is a nonprofit public corporation, owned by the states, but funded by monthly listener and viewer fees and the sale of a very small amount of commercial time.

Their controlling supervisory boards are composed of representatives of the public at large: political parties, manufacturers' and employers' associations, labor unions, churches, youth, women's and minority groups.

Although all their radio and some of their TV broadcasting is beamed to their regional audiences, the nine collaborate nationwide to produce "first channel" TV through a Munich-based program-scheduling and coordinating committee called, by its initials, ARD. It assigns production responsibility for certain shows to the various networks so that, for example, NDR in Hamburg always produces the evening news, the Hessian network in Frankfurt handles the weekly televised lottery drawing, or Radio Free Berlin does a regular series on developments in Eastern Europe.

Autonomy

Even more important, however, Sir Hugh's aim in Hamburg — and that of the other network heads in the early postwar years — was to imbue the operation with the same autonomy and independence of political control enjoyed by the BBC.

During the two years he spent in Hamburg, he found that easier said than done and, upon resigning in 1948 to return to Britian, he admonished an assemblage of network staffers to keep West German broadcasting "free of all state and partisan influence."

Stepping down from the stage after his brief farewell message, he was approached by Hamburg's Lord Mayor, Max Brauer, who said: "You'll never achieve that, Mr. Greene, never."

A quarter century later Sir Hugh was to admit sadly: "Over the years it has become increasingly apparent that Herr Brauer was right."

Just how right has become stunningly apparent with the impending breakup of Hamburg's NDR.

Three States

NDR is jointly owned by three states: Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony, and Hamburg, where the network's headquarters and main studios are located and most of its 3,000 staffers work. The source of the trouble is that whereas Hamburg has a social democratic government, those of Schleswig-Holstein and Lower Saxony are christian democratic (CDU/CSU).

Now that, in itself, should be no cause for controversy considering that, by law, broadcasting is supposed to be nonpartisan. But Lower Saxony's premier, Ernst Albrecht and Schleswig-Holstein's Gerhard Stoltenberg have long contended that NDR's radio and television broadcasting has a distinct leftist bias.

Thus, by inference, not only North Germans but all televiewers are getting slanted news and political coverage, since NDR is the chief source of ARD's first-channel fare of information-type shows.

The charges have been duly seconded by CDU/CSU politicians elsewhere, mostly loudly, in fact, by the party's candidate for chancellor, Bavarian premier, Franz-Josef Strauss.

Recent years have seen various attempts by Albrecht and Stoltenberg to influence programming content by trying to place editors and producers more to their liking on the network staff. Apparently failing at that, they abrogated the three-state ownership contract on NDR, due for renewal next year.

That was a number of months ago. Various efforts since then to save the network and reach a compromise between Stoltenberg, Albrecht and Hamburg's Mayor Hands-Ulrich Klose finally reached an impasse last week. NDR's end is now virtually certain.

Lower Saxony and Schleswig-Holstein intend to launch their own network. Hamburg, if it desires, can continue to operate a pared-down, emasculated version of NDR.

What may seem like a tempest in a provincial studio actually has far-reaching ramifications for West German TV in general.

On its own, Hamburg does not have the viewer income and financial resources to maintain the staff of editors and correspondents who produce NDR's news and information programs. Should the new network assume nationwide responsibility for them, those shows would surely reflect the political biases of their sponsors.

While it is too early to make predictions, a breakup of NDR could also mean the breakup of ARD and the "first channel."

To complicate matters, it may also herald the advent of commercial television in West Germany for it appears that Albrecht may use NDR's end as an opportunity to allow, in addition, the establishment of a commercial TV network in Lower Saxony, a pet project of his for some time.

Though the constitutionality of a commercial network remains to be determined — the law prohibiting domination of the airwaves by any particular interest group, commercial political or social — last week's developments mark a turning point in West German radio and TV broadcasting. They also represent the tip of an iceberg of mounting political influence and partisan attempts to control the electronic media in all West Germany's networks, including the nationwide "second channel," known by its initials ZDF, owned jointly by all the states.

The losers, clearly, are in the viewers who once could boast that West German TV — in program content, presentation, entertainment quality, information scope and cultural value — had no match anywhere. But that was the era that was.

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Third World: Now the Bad News

By Jonas Kristijansson

VENICE — In the North-South dialogue, as carried out mainly in Unesco and the Third World, we are slowly but surely assimilating the vocabulary of Third World *rulers who want to be left in peace* to exploit their subjects while they attract Western aid to bolster their private bank accounts.

These harsh words need some explaining.

The First World grew rich and was able to distribute the wealth more or less to all classes of the population. This wealth was new, not taken away from anybody. It was certainly not taken from the Third World. Look at the Swedes and the Swiss, two of the richest peoples in the world, who never had any colonies.

I say this to stress the point that the question of a colonial guilt should not dominate the North-South dialogue. This is important in considering the demand for a new international information order as a weapon in the battle for a new international economic order.

Greed of Despots

These demands are part of a successful strategy of Third World despots to excuse their greed, inefficiency and exploitation and put the blame on the First World . . . Of course they want themselves to decide what information comes from their countries and into their countries. And they have a good chance of winning.

Some Third World rulers will expel agency correspondents and stringers. They will play upon agency rivalry, trying to blackmail them into accepting more or less their restrictions and propaganda. And we do not want to see the present information standards in our part of the world lowered by compromises with Third World rulers . . .

Some of the arguments against the First World are understandable. My own country is in a semi-Third World position versus the First World.

We have to live with a one-way information traffic. We can read and do read foreign agency reports, foreign newspapers and listen to foreign radio broadcasts.

No one, on the other hand, reads our papers or listens to our radio or sees our television programs. There is both the language barrier and the lack of interest in the affairs of a small country.

There are times we would like to have our voices heard. We felt this heavily during the so-called cod wars with Britain. But we understand that there is no way for us to compel the outside world to listen to our voice.

Even if we could join an eventual Third World rulers' conspiracy against the news agencies, the distributed material would end up in the wastebaskets of the newspapers, radio and TV stations of the outside world.

The news customer in Nebraska or Lombardy is simply not interested in Icelandic fishing problems.

Neither I nor the Third World can force our type of information down your throats.

A Third World news pool filled with propaganda from despots has little chance for subscribers in the First World.

I understand that they are unhappy about it, but my reasons are different from theirs.

I accept the lack of good news from Iceland in the international press. *It is the bad luck of a small* country outside the mainstream.

But I miss the other side, I miss the bad news — exactly that news which Third World rulers hate most. As everywhere, the men in power in my country are extremely sensitive to foreign opinion, to their image abroad.

They want everybody to know that they are running a democratic and efficient country. They don't want the outside world to know about their occasional lapses into greed, corruption and inefficiency.

They want to meet their foreign colleagues as dignified men. If the information in the Icelandic press about their occasional lapses were known abroad they would take more care. They would try to avoid greed, corruption and inefficiency. That would be a help to my nation, just as news of the greed, corruption and inefficiency in the Third World rulers could help the population there.

We must never mistake the Third World rulers for the Third World population. Whatever we do for the Third World we should do for the people there and not for the rulers.

Not Guilty

The UN and Unesco are controlled by the representatives of despots. We should not heed their advice. We are not guilty of exploiting the Third World, neither in economy nor in information.

We have no responsibility towards Third World rulers who want to control the information channels.

What responsibility we may have is to the Third World toiler, who is a human being just as our toiling ancestors were.

This article was adapted by the International Herald Tribune from a speech by the author, editor of Dagbladid (Reykjavik), delivered to the recent Giorgio Cini Foundation conference in Venice on "Information and Human Rights."

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Letters

Unesco: A High Note

Re Joseph Fitchett's articles on Unesco (IHT, Sept. 25-26-27):

It is sadly indicative of the quality of our thinking and of our motivation that courage and authority are misrepresented as autocratic tyranny, that that divine impatience with the second-rate is translated as a self-glorifying lack of solidarity with the common man.

I respect Amadou M'Bow, having observed him at his exacting tasks since the day he became director-general of Unesco. I can state with total conviction that he has worked consistently to defeat the constant politicizing pressures and has done so far more successfully than his predecessor, Rene Maheu.

Those who bewail, as I do, the need unremittingly to stand firm against the national and partisan pressures, against those factional and disrupting factors which would exploit a great humanitarian enterprise to private and exclusive purpose, should realize that it takes indeed a man of principle to achieve this very purpose.

Such a man is Mr. M'Bow. That he happens to be a most handsome and distinguished Senegalese is almost beside the point: excepting that, as the product of a deeply rooted organic African tradition combined with the most cultivated European formation, French in particular but German as well, he is able, on so broad and human a basis, better to speak in the name of humanity than almost anyone else.

It has always been my hope and my endeavor, particularly during my six years as president of the International Music Council of Unesco, to restore and maintain Unesco on that higher level of dedication and commitment, that level upon which a Unesco functionary becomes something more than a national and takes on a responsibility and an obligation to humanity itself. A further step would be to establish a procedure whereby only such people could be appointed to the United Nations who have served Unesco in a form of apprenticeship and have been chosen by Unesco in collaboration with the national unit — Unesco retaining the right of proposal and veto.

But whosoever looks at the UN today will say, with some justification, that I am just an unrealistic dreamer.

YEHUDI MENUHIN.

London.

U.S.-Iran: A Time To Reason

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — A Cleveland sportscaster destroyed an Iranian flag on camera at the close of his report the other night. His superiors told him not to do it again but said they understood his frustration.

So would many other Americans judging from the angry counter-demonstrations that have been staged against Iranian students in many cities, and from a White House switchboard that is said to be jammed with protest calls. It is frustrating indeed for 60 Americans to be held hostage by a foreign country with an apparently unaccountable leader, and for nothing quick and effective to be done about it.

Iranian student demonstrations in this country, supporting the outrageous actions of their peers in Tehran, are particularly galling. Wherever possible, local authorities would do well to refuse permits for these marches, on two grounds — that they threaten the public safety, and that any resulting disturbances might endanger the lives of the hostages by provoking their captors.

Still, President Carter is right to urge Americans to restrain their anger and frustration. Justified as they are, these emotions will do nothing to free the hostages and might lead to action that would endanger them. The president, moreover, is engaged in numerous efforts to free the 60 Americans without bloodshed; public pressures on him to take more precipitous action can only complicate his problem — which he apparently considers the worst of his three years in office.

The hard fact of the matter, confirmed by the Pentagon, is that no military action Carter could order would necessarily result in the rescue of 60 American lives — and it is those lives, held hostage by a mob of "students," which caused the anger and frustration of so many other Americans. It makes no sense to order action on behalf of the hostages which might well cause the death of the hostages.

The Iranian episode, because it takes place at such a high level of world visibility, and with so many lives at stake, may in fact teach us all something about the hostage situations that have become such a commonplace of recent times. In all, too many such cases — at Attica Prison in 1971, or in numerous instances in the Middle East, in various kidnappings and airplane hijackings — public outcry or policy demanded swift and violent action, or treated the hostages as if they were expendable.

But a hostage situation is almost by definition an impasse; it can be resolved by force but usually at a high cost and with no resolution of underlying issues. At the moment, for example, it's true that the Carter administration has no effective power to rescue the hostages without endangering their lives; but it's true, too, that Carter cannot merely surrender to the Iranian students' demands that he return the deposed shah to the savageries and illegalities of the Khomeini regime.

The shah has his own sins to answer for, and they are many. But he is a sick, perhaps a dying man, and to turn him over to the ayatollah would be to betray decency and humanity, of which little enough remains anyway. If it allowed itself to be forced into surrendering the shah, moreover, the United States would be open all around the world to just such hostage-seizing and blackmail as that now being carried out in Tehran.

In such an impasse, Carter is doing what is almost always the right — and most courageous — thing to do. He is exploring every avenue of reason and negotiation, of diplomacy and maneuver — some of which, the White House has explained, would suffer from publicity. He is also bringing to bear such pressure as he has available. In all this, he is playing for time — time for other parties to intervene, for pressure to be felt, for cooler heads to prevail, for the ayatollah if not the "students" to see that Iran has much to lose, too. Undoubtedly, also, the White House and the State Department are seeking some formula by which the ayatollah and his followers could back off their "non-negotiable" demand for the shah, and yet save face.

None of this may work. But some of it might. And that chance is well worth taking, against the near certainty that a violent military "solution" would cause the deaths of the hostages, and how many more Iranians and Americans no one can say.

When the crisis passes, however, and even if the hostages are rescued, Iran should be quietly but firmly penalized by the community of nations for what is really an affront to all of them — and for the kind of outlaw action that could be leveled at any one of them, any time.

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Despite His Age, No Heir Apparent Designated

Tito's Popularity, Power Undisputed in Yugoslavia

By David A. Andelman

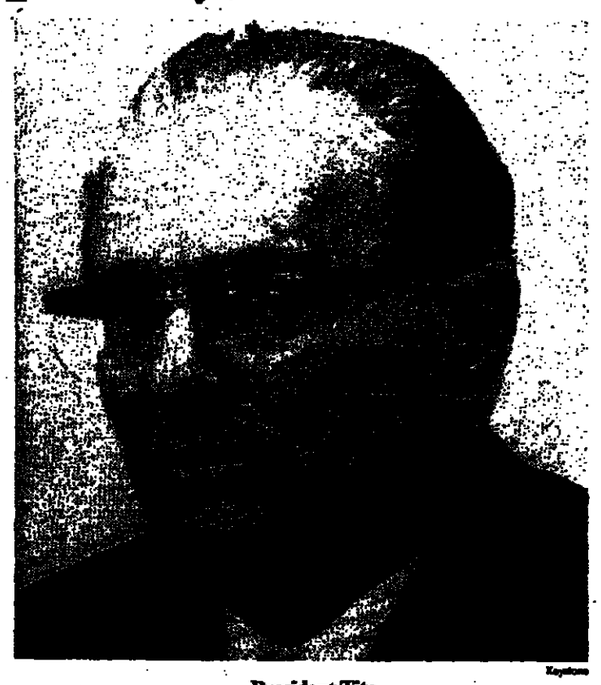
BELGRADE (NYT) — In each of the six republics of Yugoslavia, there is an estate that functions at times as a nerve center of the country. Those are the times when the occupant is an 87-year-old man who smokes enormous Havana cigars and who is said to continue working at a pace considered extraordinary for a man half his age.

He is Marshal Tito, president of Yugoslavia for life. He has ruled the nation for 35 years and, while his principal World War II contemporaries, Churchill, Roosevelt, de Gaulle, Stalin, are gone, he shows no signs of yielding his powers. Refusing to designate an heir, he continues to shuffle personnel at the top of the Yugoslav League of Communists.

A year ago he instituted a system of electing for a one-year term a presiding officer of the party presidium to relieve the president of some of the daily administrative work. The first to be chosen was Branko Mikulic, chief of the party in the Republic of Bosna and Hercegovina. He was recently replaced for the year ending next October by Stevan Doronjski, 60, who has held various high party posts.

Should Marshal Tito die during the presidium leader's term of office, Mr. Doronjski would succeed to the party leadership at least for the rest of the year. Until then, however, there apparently is only Marshal Tito.

"There is Tito, and Tito is Tito," said a senior official of the party's central committee recently on being asked about the possible succession. "And behind Tito is a huge historical background."



President Tito

Outpouring of Respect

The president continues to enjoy an outpouring of respect from the public. When he returned in September from a conference of nonaligned nations in Havana, it was estimated that more than a million people of this city of 1.3 million stood for hours in blistering heat to cheer him.

Milovan Djilas, the dissident author who once was the president's close associate, recently likened what he described as the Tito cult of personality to that of Mao Tse-tung of China.

"It is more like Mao's than Lenin's, Stalin's or others," Mr. Djilas said. "But he is more intelligent than Mao ever was."

At the same time, Mr. Djilas criticized the president for the impact he has had on Yugoslavia. "The system is slowly rotting," he said, because no one has had to make "ultimate political decisions" for years.

The mechanism of collective leadership of both party and government that Marshal Tito introduced with the declared aim of assuring an orderly transition and giving each republic an equal say in ruling the country continues to be shaken by change.

Since the death in February of Edvard Kardelj, the World War II Partisan leader and Communist Party theoretician long considered the president's heir apparent, no person has emerged in that role. Instead, at least half a dozen top party and state officials have either been demoted, or shifted to different posts, and scores of other high bureaucratic jobs have been shuffled and reshuffled.

Earlier this year, four members of the state presidency, who held the same offices in the party, were stripped of their party functions. At the same time, Stane Dolanc, often considered as a possible heir to the president, was removed from his post as secretary-general of the party.

To many Western diplomats, the constant shuffling results in chaos. Party officials, however, explain that the president is merely engaged in ridding the bureaucracy of "self-seeking careerists."

Some Yugoslav officials say that Marshal Tito, who in 1948 successfully resisted Soviet efforts to bring his government under Moscow's control as he began to develop "national Communism," has recently scored a series of personal triumphs from Havana to Moscow.

He is credited with having managed, during the nonaligned summit in Havana in September, to prevent Fidel Castro from shifting the nonaligned movement closer to the Soviet Union. Last spring, he reportedly received new assurances in Moscow from Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev that the Russians would not interfere in Yugoslavia's internal affairs.

In addition, it is said, Marshal Tito has assured his country, during two trips to the Middle East, of continuing and expanding access to the oil and gas supplies of Iraq, Kuwait, Libya and Algeria.

At home, meanwhile, huge problems remain. The inflation rate is estimated at nearly 30 percent a year, and imports are running $6 billion higher than exports. These and many other problems appear to add to the often bitter relations, the ancestral frictions between the Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Montenegrins, Macedonians and Bosnians who make up the nation.

But Marshal Tito continues to dominate every aspect of party and state from his estates, surrounded by a coterie of trusted advisers. The question of Yugoslavia without Marshal Tito casts a long shadow over the country. It is discussed endlessly in the diplomatic community.

A Yugoslav journalist who has traveled with the president said, "He seems to draw strength from the adulation, the crowds and the endless days."



United Press International

Italian police in Chieti show Soviet missiles confiscated during the arrest of urban guerrillas.

Police Suspect Palestinian Role

Italian Extremists Obtain Soviet Missiles

ROME, Nov. 12 (UPI) — Italy's urban guerrillas have obtained Soviet anti-aircraft missiles, apparently through contacts in the Palestinian guerrilla movement, for their war against the state, police say.

Two sophisticated Soviet-made SAM-7 missiles were confiscated during the arrest of three ultraleftist urban guerrillas last week and investigators in the town of Chieti said yesterday the weapons apparently arrived aboard a Lebanese freighter.

The three urban guerrillas were arrested Thursday at Chieti, 93 miles east of Rome, with the missiles in their possession. They were members of the ultraleftist Workers Autonomy movement, believed to be a close ally of the Red Brigades urban guerrilla gang that killed former Premier Aldo Moro last year.

SAM-7 missiles are hand-held, heat-seeking weapons that can shoot down airliners. Palestinian guerrillas have employed them against Israeli aircraft in southern Lebanon.

No Warning

Investigators yesterday said they believe the missiles arrived in Italy aboard the Lebanese freighter Sidon, which docked without warning Wednesday at the Adriatic port of Ortona.

They said the missiles apparently were taken off the ship during the early Thursday, when the port was blacked out by an electrical power outage. Police said there is reason to believe the power failure was planned to cover the arms transfer.

Investigators said the wooden packing crates containing the missiles appeared to have been made in Czechoslovakia, but they believed the Italian urban guerrillas obtained the weapons through Palestinian contacts in Lebanon.

Anti-terrorist police have long suspected Italian urban guerrillas were getting weapons and training from Palestinian or Czechoslovak sources.

Officers said the freighter hurriedly left the Ortona port Thursday, heading due east and reaching Yugoslav territorial waters before it could be intercepted by a police helicopter patrol.

Yesterday police raided the Rome apartment of one of the urban guerrillas arrested at Chieti. Inside, they found mechanical tools designed to change the weapons' serial numbers and re-bore their barrels so they cannot be traced by ballistics experts, officers said.

Turk President Accepts Demirel List for Cabinet

ANKARA, Nov. 12 (AP) — President Fahri Koruturk today approved a minority Cabinet list submitted by conservative Premier Suleyman Demirel.

The new government is made up entirely of Parliament members from his conservative Justice Party. Mr. Demirel announced after a two-hour meeting with the president. He said that the number of government portfolios was reduced to 28 from 35 during the government of former Premier Bulent Ecevit.

Mr. Demirel appointed veteran politician Hayrettin Erkman as foreign minister, the Defense Ministry went to Sen. Ahmet Ihsan Birinci, and Ismet Sezgin, an economist who became finance minister.

Mr. Demirel formed his minority government with the backing of splinter groups and two rightist parties, the National Movement Party and Moslem fundamentalist National Salvation Party, giving the government the support of 227 of the 450 members of Parliament, or a majority of four.

Underscores Need to Keep Alliance Firm

New West German Envoy Keeps Fascination for U.S.

By Michael Getler

BONN, Nov. 12 (WP) — In 1944, the Soviet Army bearing down on Hitler's crumbling Reich captured a young 22-year-old German soldier near the city of Breslau. His name was Peter Hermes, and he was sent to a Soviet prisoner of war camp near the Polish border.

This month, Mr. Hermes — now 57 — takes up his duties in Washington as West Germany's new ambassador to the United States.

In the closing days of the war and for several years thereafter, however, there were no such dreams for Mr. Hermes. Instead, his family, which had lost two sons in the war, was faced with a gruesome choice.

His father, Andreas Hermes, had been an important political figure who served as finance minister in the Weimar Republic of the 1920s. The elder Hermes was dismissed by the Nazi regime, and later was sentenced to death by the Nazis for alleged complicity in the July 20, 1944, attempt to kill Hitler.

Rebuffed Russians

But the elder Hermes managed to get out of jail just a few days before the Soviet Army moved into Berlin in April, 1945. The Russians, making use of his anti-Nazi credentials, set him up as deputy mayor of Berlin and founder of a token version of the post-war Christian Democratic Party in Berlin.

A few months later, the occupation forces in the Soviet zone of Berlin asked him to sign and publicly approve documents that authorized what was tantamount to confiscation and expropriation by the Russians of German land and property.

The Russians told Andreas Hermes that they had located his son, Peter, in a prison camp and would release him if the father would sign. The elder Hermes refused which, as Peter Hermes recalls, "was quite a sensational thing to do at the end of 1945." His father left Berlin for the West.

"So he didn't pay the price for my release and I accepted this," Mr. Hermes said during an interview in his office. "My father later told me that he did not fight one dictatorship to submit to another."

Five years later, Peter Hermes was released from the camp — one of the last prisoners to return — and three years later he joined the Foreign Service of the new Federal Republic of Germany. His first foreign assignment, in 1956, was San Francisco.

Since then, Mr. Hermes has risen steadily to the top levels of Bonn's foreign office. But he has retained a fascination with the United States. He talks of the great changes he has seen in the United States since his first train ride to Tennessee in 1952, when the station had signs for "whites and coloreds" over the entrance and bathrooms.

"The United States changes more than any European country. Those changes absorb strength and energy so that, for periods of time, you are mostly busy with yourselves," he said. The 1960s certainly was one of those periods, he said, "and I think you are still not quite over it. It is a long process, but it is an acceptable process.

"In the future you will have more energy and vision. Americans are not people of self-pity," he said. "They cannot be concentrated on themselves for too long."

Mr. Hermes, who arrives in Washington on Nov. 20 to replace outgoing ambassador Berndt von Staden after a six-year tour, is a reserved and very literal man. When he is asked for his views about the strains that have crept into German-U.S. relations in recent years, he rejects the word "strain."

Strain, he said, "is something that runs really deep, something that implies a fundamental alteration of relationships. For the time being, and for the future, our main interests and convictions coincide."

He acknowledges, however, that the way individual issues and disputes are settled can — even among friends — build up in the long run into something that neither side really wants — namely a changed view of each other.

He also acknowledges that some of the thorniest issues that have cropped up between Bonn and Washington in recent years come at a time when members of the older post-war generation, who remember German-U.S. cooperation during the Berlin airlift and Marshall Plan years, are fading from the scene on both sides of the Atlantic.

First Priority

To Mr. Hermes, that combination is the overriding problem to be dealt with.

"The most important thing is to see that these issues do not accumulate in a way conducive to altering basic policies," he said. "We have to constantly solve problems but not lose sight of the basic issues. The main problem for an ambassador is to keep underlining that steady basis so daily issues do not cloud that realistic and solid basis. The first priority is that the alliance remain firm."

The change in the generations and the world since those post-war years is great, Hermes said, and Americans and Germans alike have to accept and respect the role of each country in today's world.

He said he feels more has to be done: That legislative and political representatives of both countries probably need to meet more often, and that younger people in both countries — who are not as dedicated to the cause of Atlantic unity as in the past — have to be educated to that cause.

"Lack of understanding," he says, "is not a problem today. But it could be in five or ten years."

Film Hints Innocent Man Beheaded, Riles French

By Marcus Eliason

PARIS, Nov. 12 (AP) — A film that suggests the government may have guillotined an innocent man in 1976 has outraged several mayors, the police and some movie critics in France, the last country in Western Europe that still applies the death penalty to civilians.

"The Red Sweater" ("Le Pull-Over Rouge") attempts to reconstruct the kidnapping and murder of Marie-Dolores Rambla, 9, in southern France, and to focus on irregularities in the investigation and trial of Christian Ranucci, 22, a traveling salesman who was beheaded for the crime.

A Paris appeals court judge overturned a lower court ruling and ordered segments of "The Red Sweater" excised on the ground that they invaded the privacy of the dead girl's family.

Seven mayors in southern France have said they will try to suppress the film, and the police union of southeast France is demanding the expurgation from it of "all the scenes that defame the police."

The lower court judge, Simone Rozes, called director Michel Drach's treatment of the police and judiciary "cartoon-like at times," but said that it did not justify censoring the film. And the appeals court also rejected a demand that the film carry a notice that it does not match the facts of the case.

Mr. Drach insists that he is not trying to prove that Ranucci was innocent — only that there was doubt about his guilt.

In Mr. Drach's recounting of the story, police, desperate for a suspect, intimidated Ranucci into confessing; a vengeful press and public screamed for his head; an investigating magistrate ignored all the inconvenient evidence, such as the fact that the red sweater the killer supposedly wore was several sizes too big for Ranucci.

"My film seeks to show the mediocrity of the investigation and the brushing aside of certain files. All the details are authentic," said Mr. Drach, who based the film on a book about the Ranucci case by Gilles Perrault, a reporter.

"The Red Sweater" is gripping cinema. Its themes are grimly understated, the acting uniformly superb. While compassionate for Ranucci, it never lets the viewer forget the horror of the crime for which he stood trial.

"It is intolerable to see police officers and an investigating magistrate thus discredited and scorned," the Paris prosecutor complained to the appeals court.

Rare Agreement

The rightist daily Le Figaro and the Socialist Le Matin found themselves in rare agreement in accusing Mr. Drach of overstating the case. Le Matin called the film "extremely incomplete and terribly simplistic," while Le Figaro accused Mr. Drach of shaping the facts to fit his point.

The critic of the Communist daily l'Humanite found the film "perfectly right. Yes, key evidence was brushed aside . . . Yes, Ranucci confessed in conditions that do little honor to our police. Yes, the investigation of so grave an affair was slipshod. . . ."

The newsweekly Le Point called the film "clear, denunciatory and useful" for the campaign against capital punishment.

The National Union of Artistic and Cultural Professions has warned the seven mayors against suppressing the film, saying that "to ban a film today is to ban a newspaper tomorrow, then books. A strange conception of democracy."

The mayors say they fear that the film may provoke public disorder if it is shown in their towns, where memories of the horrifying murder linger.

The last execution in France took place in 1977. The opposition Socialist and Communist parties oppose capital punishment. Last summer Justice Minister Alain Peyrefitte, while proposing the abolition or suspension of the death penalty for some crimes — notably arson, armed theft and piracy — opposed abolition for all crimes.

Wildlife Area Hit By Oil in Alaska

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Nov. 12 (AP) — About 100,000 gallons of diesel oil have spilled from a Japanese fishing vessel grounded in the Pribilof Islands since Friday, and some of the oil has reached the area's wildlife breeding grounds, a Coast Guard spokesman says.

Lt. Cmdr. T.B. McCarty said yesterday that most of the first 40,000 gallons spilled either had evaporated or washed to shore near the seal and bird breeding grounds. He said an estimated 120,000 gallons of oil remained on board the Ryuyo Maru No. 2.

An Anchorage-based Coast Guard officer said about 30 oil-covered sea gulls were found dead near Saint Paul Island's English Bay where the ship is grounded. He said there were sightings of about four oiled fur seals and several other oiled birds, but he did not know if the animals were dead.

Strike Curtails Airline Traffic Through France

PARIS, Nov. 12 (UPI) — Air controllers in northern France paralyzed airline traffic over the country again today, forcing most carriers to cancel their flights.

The controllers at suburban Athis-Mons control center went on an 11-hour strike starting at 8 a.m., and Orly Airport control tower operators went on a 3-hour strike starting at 5 p.m.

The Athis-Mons operators control air traffic over all air lanes in northern, western and eastern France.

Although the strike technically concerns takeoffs only, it has caused most airlines to cancel their flights to France so as not to have their planes immobilized for hours. As a result, the Orly and Roissy airports near Paris were paralyzed, as were most provincial airports.

Members of the air traffic controllers' union said that the strike, launched with sporadic work stoppages Oct. 25, will continue until Friday.

Japan Terrorists Face Execution

TOKYO, Nov. 12 (UPI) — The Tokyo District Court today sentenced two radicals to death and another to life imprisonment for bomb attacks on major industrial companies in 1974 that left eight people dead and many others injured.

Sentenced to death were Masashi Daidoji, 31, and Toshiaki Kataoka, 31, both leaders of a radical group that organized the terror attacks. Yoshimasa Kurokawa, 31, was sentenced to life imprisonment; another defendant, Miss Mariko Arai, 28, was given an eight-year prison term as an accomplice.

The four were members of the East Asia Anti-Japanese Armed Front, which organized time bomb attacks on 12 major companies in and around Tokyo. In one of the attacks, on Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Co. in central Tokyo, eight passers-by were killed and 165 others were injured by a bomb on Aug. 30, 1974.

Polish Dissidents Mark Independence With Rally

WARSAW, Nov. 12 (UPI) — Some 5,000 Poles led by two dissident groups marched through the streets of Warsaw yesterday to mark the 61st anniversary of Polish independence, chanting anti-government slogans and demanding the release of jailed Czech human rights activists.

Plainclothes police ripped down a banner bearing a quote from Pope John Paul II — "There can be no just Europe without a free Poland" — and police also detained one of the principal speakers at a rally following the march.

There was no other police interference at the demonstration, organized by the Committee for the Defense of Civic and Human Rights and the Committee for Social Self-Defense, and the crowd dispersed in an orderly fashion.

However, about 20 dissidents were detained Friday for 48 hours for their preparations for the independence day ceremonies.

Following a commemorative mass at St. John's Cathedral, the dissidents marched through the city to lay wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. It was the fourth major unauthorized march in 10 months.

This was an anniversary the Polish authorities chose to ignore. Instead, authorities gave massive publicity to the 62d anniversary of the Russian October Revolution, which was Nov. 7.

Official speeches said Poland became independent at the end of the World War I only due to the victory of the "Great October Revolution."

At yesterday 's rally at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, however, speakers told the marchers it was not the victory of the October Revolution, but the victory of the Polish nation over Russia, which brought independence after 123 years of partition between Austria, Prussia and Russia.

Speakers also touched on domestic problems. "There is a shortage of sausages and apartments because the country is not sovereign," one speaker said, implying the economic shortcomings are due to Poland's East-bloc affiliation.

Communist Party Chairman Edward Gierek said in a nationally broadcast speech Saturday that the party leadership was aware of chronic shortages — including apartments, meat, electricity and other goods and services — but the state could offer no quick solutions.

'Inhuman' Acts Blamed by Pope For Starvation

ROME, Nov. 12 (UPI) — Pope John Paul II said at a UN food conference today that millions of people are starving in fertile agricultural areas because of terror and "inhuman practices."

"Of all the problems that hold your attention and that of the world, the gravest and most urgent is that of hunger," the pope told delegates from 146 nations at the 20th biannual conference of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization.

"Of the millions of people whose very existence is threatened, many die each day because they do not have the necessary minimum nourishment," the pope said in a French-language address.

"Actual experience cruelly demonstrates," he said, "that hunger in the world does not only stem from geographic, climatic or unfavorable agricultural circumstances.

"It stems also from man himself," the Pope said in an obvious reference to Cambodia. "It stems from deficiences of social organization that block personal initiative. It stems even from terror and the oppression of ideological systems and from inhuman practices."

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Guidebook Author Charges

Airlines Said to Treat Passengers 'Like Cattle'

By Ed Blanche

LONDON (AP) — The world's major airlines treat their passengers "like cattle," overcharge them, feed them "unspeakable rubbish" and generally take them for a ride, says British good food crusader Egon Ronay.

He charges in his latest Egon Ronay Guide (Penguin £4.75) that air travelers are "reduced to cyphers and dehumanized" despite the glamor of flying that airlines build up in their high-powered advertising campaigns.

Ronay and five "inspectors" checked 14 scheduled international airlines flying between North America and Britain over several weeks, including flying economy class three times on each carrier.

"The nadir of our suffering was reached at New York's Kennedy Airport, where the food offered at the buffet of the Pan American terminal was generally execrable," Ronay wrote.

He also said the British Airways "British pub" at Kennedy "was last summer run in such a slapdash manner as to be a deterrent to visiting real pubs in Britain itself."

'Unspeakable Food'

Ronay, who publishes annual good food guides in Britain on every kind of eaterie from top hotels to truckers' cafes, judged that "the lot of air passengers . . . is dismal."

They are, he said, "herded like cattle, kept uninformed during frequent delays, racked in their tight seats . . . fed unspeakable food and often ignored by flight staff and are heavily overcharged into the bargain, as Sir Freddie Laker has proved."

On food, the guide says: "Only the truly captive situation of the passengers explains how airlines can get away with serving unadulterated rubbish.

"Contempt for the passenger herd is the only conceivable reason for hanging on to the basic misconception of what should be served.

"The anachronistic preoccupation with meat (or fish) and two vegetables should be demolished.

"Mass cooking, then freezing, then thawing, followed by heating up — Escoffier himself could not win against such odds . . . why not good cold food and a hot beverage or fewer but carefully thought out dishes?."

There is only one thing worse on most airliners than the food, Ronay sniffs —"the scandalous state of the toilets."

Waverley Root

The Deer Hunter: Good Venison Difficult to Find

PARIS — It would be difficult to be more wrong about the character of the deer than was Alexander Dumas in his Grand Dictionnaire de Cuisine when he was discussing the roe deer, or thought he was.

"The roe deer is very wild and very difficult to tame," he wrote. "People have tried to tame them by taking them very young, but their impetuous and independent character reappears at the first opportunity and they are then subject to caprices dangerous for persons to whom they have taken a dislike."

Deer are, on the contrary, easy to tame and, the New Yorker once wrote, "so suburban [that they] intensely suggest New Jersey." It was perhaps going a little too far, however, to add: "Deer like people."

Live Near Man

Deer like vegetable gardens and even rubbish heaps, which are found where people are, and they also prefer woods which are not too dense, but with edible underbrush, which they quickly clean away, to deep forests — the sort of woods where they are likelier to meet people.

Deer have always lived close to man and dominated his meats. When Teutonic man was naming the animals about him, "deer" meant "wild animal" — any wild animal, but especially four-footed mammals. The origins of the word are found in the Old English *deor* and the Old High German *tior*. This sense is still preserved in the German word for zoo, *tiergarten* (and the Dutch *dierentuin* or *diergaarde* and the Swedish *djurpark*).

Many persons like the gamey taste, or think they do, though it is, in fact, only proof that the meat is rotting.

From its original very broad meaning, the definition of deer was narrowed in England, where until rather recently it covered only red deer and fallow deer. There are dissenters from this point of view. The red deer is *Cervus elaphus*, but the fallow deer is *Dama dama*, and would not meet the test of those who maintain that only members of the genus Cervus are true deer.

Impressive Size

It may be doubted that nature considers one deer truer than any other, but the creators of this distinction may have been overly impressed by the size of the red deer, and particularly by the size of the antlers, which spread so magnificently at full maturity.

It is the largest of European deer and can grow to 4½ feet high at the shoulder and a weight of from 350 to 450 pounds, though the animal's size varies greatly with the habitat. Its magnificence is implicit in the words used to designate it in various languages — *cerf* in French, which translates as stag and *Hirsch* in German, which is also stag.

Lately the meaning of the word deer has been expanded again. In popular usage it often covers all 19 genera of the family Cervidae, bringing in such spectacularly individualistic animals as the caribou, reindeer, elk and moose.

Man regards the deer from two points of view, that of the hunter and that of the gourmet. The hunter is probably more skillful at identifying the animal he meets in the woods than the gourmet in identifying the species which provides the meat he finds on his plate.

Their criteria are different. The hunter (ignoring such peripheral members of the family as the moose) is apt to put the red deer at the top because its head with the majestic spreading antlers makes such a splendid trophy on the wall.

Judging Taste

The gourmet, on the contrary, is likely to rate the red deer only third. The general opinion seems to be that roe deer are the tastiest and fallow deer next.

The qualities of different species also tend to become lost in the enormous variation in taste among individual animals of the same race due to factors such as temperature, available food, and such fortuitous circumstances as the manner in which they are killed, information not usually provided for the eater.

Indeed the restaurant, or even the market, which sells venison, often does not know the species. When an English restaurant offers deer, whatever its kind, the menu usually lists "venison" (a term which, strictly speaking, need not even mean deer); a French menu will read *chevreuil*, even though it is *daim* or *cerf*.

As for the all-important question of the circumstances in which the animal was killed, the seller knows no more about it than you do; yet that is capital from the point of view of taste. A deer which has been killed instantly, at the first shot, tastes immeasurably better than one which has been downed after a chase of a mile or two.

The fatigue of the chase generates lactic acid in the body of a wounded deer, giving the flesh a bitter taste. Uric acid aggravates this condition if a bullet has pierced the animal's bladder. Small centers of putrefaction develop around shot lodged in the animal's body; large areas may be attacked if the beast is not cleaned, skillfully and completely, immediately after its killing.

The habit of hanging game allows the meat to decompose, and makes it an excellent culture medium for bacteria. Many persons like the gamey taste, or think they do, though it is, in fact, only proof that the meat is rotting. The habit of eating game "high" dates from the Middle Ages, because there was no means for arresting putrefaction. As large game was usually prerogative of the nobility, the taste of rottenness became associated with luxury and was sought after by snobs; but in France today many restaurants which specialize in game note on their menus that it is served fresh, not hung.

The favorite of gourmets, the roe deer, is not even a true deer, according to the champions of the genus Cervus. It is *capreolus capreolus, chevreuil* in French, *Reh* in German. Its superiority in taste is attributed to its diet — clover, some of the finer herbs, heather, acorns and even apples — and also, perhaps, to what seems to be a rarely violated rule of nature that within any given category of food the smaller specimens are likely to have the best flavor.

Monogamous

The roe buck is unique among deer in being monogamous; the doe, mysteriously, though the mating season is in autumn, shows no signs of pregnancy until the following spring; it is thought that the embryo "hibernates" through the often severe winters of this animal's habitats to give the young a chance to develop under optimum conditions of weather and feeding.

The esteem in which the roe deer has been held among gourmets goes far back. Bruyerin Champier wrote in the 16th century that this deer provided cuts "worthy of kings and the rich." Alexander Dumas, more orthodox about its taste than about its character, wrote, "It must be taken from 18 months to three years; its flesh is then extremely good, although its quality also depends on the regions in which it lives. . .The best, indisputably, is the fawn of the roe deer when it is still only nine to ten months old." (Nowadays it would not be called a fawn after six months).

A century later, in 1962, the Academie des Gastronomes described roe deer as "one of the best forms of venison, with a flavor all its own, extremely delicate. However the animal must be neither too old nor too tired, from the chase or from mating. Therefore it is the young animals which are eaten, fawns or yearlings; older than that they require marinating."

Bruyerin Champier nevertheless put in a word for the red deer. "Fried slices of the young horn of the stag," he wrote, "are the dantiest of foods."

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Discos

Club Operators Fight French Record Royalties

By Hebe Dorsey



SIPA

Club 78 has enlivened French disco scene.

PARIS, Nov. 12 (IHT) — Disco owners are going around and around trying to sort out a growing conflict over music royalties while a new and different disco moves into the Paris spotlight.

The Chambre Syndicale Nationale de la Discotheque (president Jean Castel heads the 500-member group) set up in 1978 is trying to contest the dues rate (8.25 percent of the business turnover) set in 1963 by Sacem (Societe des Auteurs, Compositeurs et Editeurs de Musique). Sacem is an organization for collecting royalities for musicians or copyright owners.

"But in 1963," Philippe Weil, spokesman and general delegate in the disco organization, argues, "there was no disco as we know it today. In those days, people danced in old barns or caves, they sat on wooden stools and danced to music from some old phonograph. Now, investments both in hi-fi equipment and comfort are multi-million dollar business and we feel we're being penalized for making a lot of business for the record companies."

Asked if the taxation was much higher in France than in other foreign countries, Weil said: "It's hard to be accurate because in the States, the dues are based on the number of people but we made some calculations based on 350 people and we reckon that, in the States, the dues come to 0.5 percent and in Germany to 0.44 percent as against our 8.25 percent. In England," he added, "the percentage is 0.9 percent and in Switzerland 0.6 percent."

So the French discos are involved in a series of lawsuits, the first of which will be brought on Dec. 19 at the Tribunal de Grande Instance de Paris by Jean Castel for his Societe Princesse.

But despite hassles over royalties, business prospects for discos apparently have not dimmed as a new glittering dance hall called Club 78 has appended itself to Paris nightlife. In short order Club 78 is threatening to siphon the trade not only from the old, established formulas such as Regine and Castel but also from newer, flashier discos like Le Palace.

The man behind the music at Club 78 is a Brazilian, Ricardo Amaral, which explains both the choice of place and nature of entertainment. Both are exuberantly flamboyant. An otherwise soft-spoken, relaxed, bearded and roly poly man, in a checked shirt and jeans, Amaral is a soothing addition to the Paris night scene where both physiques and tempers tend to run thin.

"I chose Paris," he said, "because I know its nightlife quite well. I find people here a bit down, the nightlife a bit low. So I decided to do something about it. Brazilians, as you know, love pleasure and know how to party."

So, good-natured Amaral is bringing both Rio Carnival atmosphere and disco music into a decor that is so kitsch that it is positively delicious like the old Lido. Long associated with the Bluebell girls and lavish leggy shows (which eventually were exported to Las Vegas) the 50-year-old Lido started as a public bath, which explains the underground swimming pool (later used for scenic effects).

Lido Premises

Then, it became a nightclub, still called the Lido, whose elaborate shows had the Paris-by-Night buses stacked at the door. As the Lido show has now moved to larger locales higher up on the Champs Elysees, Amaral took over and put in his new disco formula.

He did not change the decor, which is still Venetian fantasy, with red walls, deep blue ceilings and fake white Venetian palace balconies. He figures the decor will fit ten the disco music, which, strangely, it does. Simply removing the tables and chairs, he put in red banquettes and intricate backstage props and machinery. Neon columns now slide up and down from the ceiling as do clusters of multicolored balls, a huge rail has been anchored up above to launch various flying trapeze numbers. The dance floor goes up and down. On a movie screen a film is projected showing Rio's carnival, while live dancers, gyrating on a stage, eventually come down to mix with the crowd. At other times, the screen is used to give you weather reports, and the stock exchange as well as impromptu closed-circuit news.

So, here are the ingredients. The music, while distinctly disco, is less hard and hitting than at the Palace. "My disc jockey is very good at mixing Brazilian music with hard rock," Amaral said. Club 78 is in fact, for those who find Regine too exclusive and Palace a bit fey.

The price tag is equally middle of the road. The entrance fee of 70 francs includes one drink. Refills are 25 to 50. Champagne costs 400 francs a bottle. "I want this place to be democratic," Amaral insists, "and not just a case for celebrities."

Actually, since it opened a few weeks ago, it has been nothing but celebrities — non-stop. The opening was a roaring success, with people unable to move an inch in any direction — so much so that Christina Onassis and her husband, Sergei Kauzov, left after ten minutes. Then, there was the dinner given after the Tess premiere, with, again, Tout Paris. But the place has been full ever since with the likes of Caroline of Monaco and husband Philippe Junot plus Jacinte Giscard d'Estaing with her husband, Philippe Guibout.

The formula looks promising indeed so much so that Amaral is planning more Clubs 78 in Europe, the next one being in Germany.

Opera

Lyric Performances of 2 Early Works

By David Stevens

PARIS, Nov. 12 (IHT) — Early operatic works by composers who later went on to greater things have proven to be fruitful source of supply for Radio France's lyric season. The two most recent concerts have offered Verdi and Tchaikovsky at the age of 30, in each case showing the composer with his musical personality firmly in place.

"I Due Foscari," Verdi's sixth opera, is performed only rarely in Italy and hardly at all elsewhere, a neglect that may be explained by its intimate scale and melancholy atmosphere, but is hardly justified. Based on Byron's "The Two Foscari," it is a 15th-century tale of high Venetian politics and family tragedy. The baritone role of Francesco Foscari, the aged doge torn by love and duty, unable to protect his son or ultimately himself from the machinations of his enemies, is a worthy precursor of the great Verdian father figures.

"I Due Foscari" is an "indoor" opera, like "Luisa Miller" and "La Traviata" and unlike the saber-rattlers that preceded and followed it. In it, Verdi's subtle management of the orchestra and use of instrumental color to create atmosphere show a marked advance on what had gone before and prefigure much to come. The prison scene of Act II — which begins with a tenor solo, becomes a tenor-soprano duet, then a splendid trio with the arrival of the baritone-father, and finally a quartet when the bass-nemesis arrives to gloat — is both satisfying in form and musically superior.

The Radio France performance did not milk all the juices from this score. Alpha Floyd, as Lucrezia, survived a tentative start to produce some vibrant, dramatically involved singing, and Giorgio Casellato-Lamberti, as the tenor son Jacopo Foscari, produced heroic tone and an idiomatically secure performance. As the elder Foscari, Sergio de Salas sang well enough, but was unable to convey either the nobility or the inner conflict in the opera's most complex and affecting role. Nino Bonavolonta conducted with alert vigor.

Tchaikovsky's "The Oprichnik" is by most counts the third of the composer's 10 operas, but the first to survive intact. As in the case of Verdi, this early work is full of the musical fingerprints that turn up later, in "Eugene Onegin" and "The Queen of Spades."

Morosov, the tenor hero, joins the secret police of Ivan the Terrible (the *oprichniki*) to avenge a family offense. This monastically demanding organization forbids family or amorous affections on pain of death, as Morosov finds when he falls in love and tries to renounce his police vows.

It would not be going too far to consider Morosov as the first of a line of melancholy Russian heros leading to Lensky ("Onegin") and Hermann ("Queen of Spades"), or Natalia as a prototype of Tatiana and Lisa. Despite this, the music's vigor, and the composer's already superb command of the orchestra, "The Oprichnik" never seems to have achieved any real success, and the concert performance at the Radio undoubtedly was, as billed, its French premiere.

Jean-Pierre Marty conducted with spirit and evident sympathy, and a cast of authentically Slavic voices was assembled for the principal parts. Galina Savova was a touching, and sometimes vocally exciting Natalia, while Krystina Szostek-Radkowa, a rich-voiced Polish mezzo soprano, poured much noble passion into the role of Princess Morosova, a mother outraged at her son's association with the secret police. As Morosov, Georgy Cholakov sang neatly but hardly with the requisite dramatic input.

Pop Music

Supertramp: Big Breakfast in Europe

By Michael Zwerin

BERLIN, Nov. 12 (IHT) — Supertramp is this year's rock group. Their album "Breakfast in America" has been in the U.S. top 20 for 33 weeks. It was number one for 12 weeks. It was number one in 13 countries. More than 2 million copies have been sold in Europe alone.

Now on a nine-week, 11-country European tour, the group keeps a low profile. Scandal, gossip, and outrageous statements do not follow them. Nobody throws television sets out of hotel-room windows. They are not seen in the right places with recognizable names. They themselves are often not recognized when they go out. And some fans cannot name all the members of the group.

There are elements of the Beach Boys, Beatles, Crosby, Stills and Nash and of the melodically oriented '60s rock in general. Perhaps the strongest reference is to a short-lived but extremely classy band called the Buckinghams. They have combined it all into their own personality, strengthened by the fact that they are now almost alone in the genre.

The story begins with parents who disapprove of their sons playing rock music. Being broke in a London basement flat with comic books and Gerry Mulligan records. Working strip joints on a bandstand the size of a grand piano top. Playing in clubs where cleaning the tables afterwards is all part of the gig.

There is the first album — in 1970 — and the start of a small cult following. Then early gigs as a support band, warming up the audience for the stars. The cult grows after the second album. Their record company A&M decides to invest heavily in the group. They refuse to play the support role any more. The band moves from London to Los Angeles "to absorb American energy" (translation: escape British taxes). There is the first hit single. And then another. Each of the next three albums sells more, and is better than the last. "Breakfast in America" puts them in the superstar category.

"This band is a family, it's a real working democracy" says the road manager. That line is not a new one. The road manager also says: "There are no drugs in this band." As a film producer once remarked: "A movie without Marlon Brando isn't a movie," and a rock band without drugs is not a rock band. But nobody really cares about that any more, though this one seems relatively clean indeed.

It is a group effort rather than a star or stars with a backup band. Everybody has their role. Rick Davies and Roger Hodgson write and sing the songs. John Helliwell plays reeds and emcees the performances. Bassist Dougie Thomson makes the cutoffs and (along with Helliwell) provides some visual distraction. Bob Benberg plays drums.

The same basic road crew has been with the group from the beginning. They eat together, travel together in tourist class (except for Davies who prefers a little privacy on the road), and stay in the same hotels. One of the sound engineers has a degree from Oxford. A truck driver is reading Tolkien. The newspaper is devoured and there is competition over who gets to read it next. The situation in Iran is discussed with animation. Somebody mentions a good museum at the next stop. There is a conversation about the plight of whales. Unless you know the faces, it is hard to tell the difference between musicians and crew backstage. These does not seem to be any class structure.

Simple Melodies

It is a well-oiled operation in any case and the concert in Deutschlandhalle starts on time. Though sometimes syrupy and melodramatic, the songs are haunting. The melodies are simple but with often exotic chord progressions and voicings, and a good measure of the drama is based on harmonic surprises. These devices have been honed to the point where a mere instrumental modulation to a new key can bring an audience of 9,000 persons, mostly under 20, to cheer. One song ends with a non-tonic chord that is held so long it creates a new tonic on its own. The bass doubles a singer two octaves below. The singing is in tune, sometimes in three-part harmony, and the harmony sometimes involves upper partials.

It is the sort of music that can appeal at the same time to a 13-year-old French babysitter, a 28-year-old editor in a major New York book publishing house and a 49-year-old journalist.

Supertramp: Madrid, Nov. 13; Lisbon, Nov. 15-16; Avignon, Nov. 20; Lyon, Nov. 22; Dijon, Nov. 23; Strasbourg, Nov. 24; Bordeaux, Nov. 26; Nantes, Nov. 27; Paris (Pavilion de Paris) Nov. 29 through Dec. 2; Stuttgart, Dec. 4-5; Frankfurt, Dec. 7; Zurich, Dec. 8-9.

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INTERNATIONAL
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Page 7 Tuesday, November 13, 1979

Yen Plunges to Two-Year Low

By William Chapman

TOKYO, Nov. 12 (WP) — The yen took another nose dive today, dropping to a two-year low against the dollar after reports that troubles in Iran would further interfere with Japan's oil supplies.

The yen fell to 247.20 per dollar, the lowest level since November, 1977, and off 5.20 yen from Friday.

The Bank of Japan again tried to cushion the decline by sporadic dollar selling, but had little effect. It is estimated that so far this year the central bank has sold more than $12 billion in an effort to slow or stop the yen's decline.

Dealers here said the continuing instability in Iran, including the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, was a major factor in the recent sharp decline.

A reduction in oil from Iran forces Japan, which imports nearly all its oil needs, to pay more for crude from other sources such as the spot market, increasing the likelihood of a trade deficit which in turn lowers the value of the yen.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry recently estimated that in the last quarter of this year about 11 percent of Japan's total oil imports will come from spot purchases. This would be about twice the normal share.

Supply Cut

The latest concern was prompted by weekend reports from large Japanese trading companies that their supplies from Iran would be cut by 5 percent in the current quarter. The companies said that their negotiations with the National Iranian Oil Co. for next year's supplies had been "suspended."

The Japanese government also has expressed concern that major U.S. oil companies will reduce their shipments to Japan as pressure builds to sell more of the Iranian oil in the American market.

[Shell Oil has notified non-affiliated Japanese oil firms that it widened its proposed oil-supply cut to 75 percent from 50 percent, effective Oct. 22, United Press International quoted sources as saying today. They said Iran's 5-percent cut in exports was responsible for Shell's latest action.]

The Japanese government and the Bank of Japan insist almost daily that the yen is now seriously undervalued, but their remarks have had little effect on the market. At the same time, they concede that further oil-price increases are likely to have the effect of depressing the yen's value even further.

Sterling Rises

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP-DJ) — Sterling rose sharply today because of Britain's near self-sufficiency in oil, while the yen fell further in European trading because of Japanese dependence on oil imports from Iran, dealers said.

The dollar posted small gains against most of the Continental currencies.

A dealer said that two Continental banks accounted for most of the demand for dollars today. With trading light because New York banks were closed for a holiday, the impact was larger than usual.

The dollar posted a substantial gain against the Swiss franc, rising to 1.6665 francs from 1.6528, on what dealers said were some large commercial orders.

After rising to a two-year high in Tokyo, the dollar rose further in Europe to 247.60 yen.

Gold prices rose $3.50 an ounce to $393.50 but turnover was modest, partly because of a partial U.S. holiday, dealers said.

Central Banks Said Agreed To Curb Euromart Growth

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, Nov. 12 (NYT) — The U.S. Federal Reserve Board and the central banks of the other major Western industrial powers have privately agreed on a two-stage plan for controlling the explosive growth of the so-called Eurocurrency markets that they now believe is fueling world inflation, a senior central bank governor closely involved in the discussions says.

The governors of the central banks were reviewing the new Eurocurrency control scheme at their regular secret monthly meeting at the Bank for International Settlements in Basel, Switzerland, yesterday and today. They are unlikely to unveil the new agreement formally before the end of the year, the source said.

It is designed to extend central bank control slowly over the fast-growing markets in dollars and other major currencies held outside their country of origin. Bankers borrow and lend in those markets in ways that defy their governments' efforts to reduce inflation by limiting the flow of new money and credit to the economy.

Expert working groups set up by the central bank governors in Basel are expected to report next month that tighter control over the Eurocurrency markets, while posing many difficulties and some dangers, is necessary to help Western governments in their fight against inflation and to protect the international banking system against imprudent lending, defaults and failures.

"The aim of this operation is to extend central bank control over the last unregulated section of the world's money supply," a central bank governor said.

Under the first stage of the new scheme, the 10 biggest Western central banks plan to force their commercial banks to publish consolidated balance sheets that give a full picture of their worldwide activities, including borrowing and lending in the Eurocurrency markets, now often referred to as xenomarkets because they are spreading around the globe and dealing in an increasing number of currencies.

In a second stage, the central bankers will make these consolidated accounts the basis for imposing new quantitative controls on international as well as domestic lending by commercial banks. In Western Europe these controls are expected to take the form of fixed ratios between the amount of credit a bank may extend worldwide and the size of its capital, or liquidity, base.

The Federal Reserve might continue to employ its present system of controlling lending by imposing reserve requirements on bank deposits, provided this does not give American banks an unfair advantage, sources say.

Dr. Otmar Emminger, the president of West Germany's independent Bundesbank, is known to have written to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt last month telling him of the emerging Basel agreement on taming the Eurocurrency markets and requesting legislation compelling German banks to consolidate their accounts. However, it will take up to two years to get this law on the statute books, sources say.

Difficult Agreement

The Netherlands and the United States are better placed to put the plan into effect because they already require their banks to publish consolidated accounts. The president of the Swiss National Bank, Fritz Leutwiler, faces opposition from some private bankers to his call for voluntary consolidation of their accounts.

Even with the necessary legislation in place, central bankers acknowledge they are likely to have difficulty agreeing on a comprehensive set of lending controls that are fair, reasonable and safe.

The emerging agreement on Eurocurrency control represents both a setback and a triumph for the Federal Reserve Board, European central bankers say. The new consensus at Basel is firmly opposed to the Fed's original plan, tabled last spring, for controlling international bank lending by adopting the U.S. system of minimum reserve requirements on a worldwide basis.

On the other hand, the Fed and the Bundesbank have finally convinced their more skeptical European partners, chiefly the Bank of England and the Swiss National Bank, that the Eurocurrency markets do represent a serious leak in their monetary controls and are thus a source of world inflation as well as a temptation to imprudent bankers to lend more than is wise.

This campaign to regulate the Eurocurrency markets has been helped, observers say, by the increased emphasis officials in Britain and Switzerland, as well as in the United States and West Germany, now put on fighting inflation by strict control of the money supply.

News and Notes

Fiat's automobile operations are expected to show a deficit in 1979 because of lost production resulting from strikes in the spring and summer, Deputy Chairman Umberto Agnelli says in an interview with the company's monthly magazine. "If a situation of this kind should continue, the very survival of the company" would be at stake, he declares. Mr. Agnelli, younger brother of Fiat Chairman Giovanni Agnelli, repeats earlier predictions that Fiat would distribute a dividend for the year, thereby indicating that the company as a whole is expected to earn a profit. Fiat reported a profit of 74.6 billion lire (about $90 million) for 1978 and paid a dividend of 185 lire. The company did not say whether its auto operations were profitable in 1978, but most analysts believe they were. Mr. Agnelli says strikes cut production by 200,000 automobiles this year. He asks workers to boost productivity, saying that "more productivity means working in the same way they work at Volkswagen, Renault or Ford." He adds that industry figures show Italian auto employees will work an average of 1,541 hours this year compared to 1,756 in France and 1,685 in West Germany.

* * *

The oil-overcharging settlement between the U.S. Energy Department and Phillips Petroleum could foretell an emerging pattern, industry sources say. Phillips last week agreed to a $200-million package of expenses and concessions, including $100 million in added spending on oil production and refining, $22 million to add to supplies of heating oil and help restrain its price, and $75 million in future gasoline and propane price boosts that the company agreed to forgo. In return, the Energy Department's special counsel, Paul Bloom, agreed to drop oil-overcharging cases against Phillips that eventually might have cost the company $175 million to $300 million. As in a Nov. 1 Cities Service Co. settlement, Mr. Bloom tailored the agreement to meet preferred goals of the Carter administration, mainly increased supplies and lower prices for heating oil, and greater domestic oil production. Mr. Bloom, known to be negotiating settlements with up to six other major oil companies, may be shying from rebate settlements because it has proved extremely difficult to refund oil company money to direct or indirect customers. In agreeing to the settlement, Phillips did not admit to any of the pricing violations.

* * *

Eastern Europe's first joint banking venture with the West has been established by six West European and Japanese banks with the National Bank of Hungary, Banca Commerciale Italiana says. Central-European International Bank Ltd., or CIB, which will begin operations in January, has share capital of $20 million, 34-percent held by the Hungarian bank and 11-percent each by Comit, Bayerische Vereins-Bank, Creditanstalt-Bankverein, Taiyo Kobe Bank, Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan and Societe Generale. The bank will be exempt from all Hungarian exchange controls and is authorized by the government to carry out international banking activities in any currency. It will concentrate on trade financing and assisting Western companies that wish to establish joint ventures in Hungary.

Japan Fires Back at EEC In Skirmish Over Trade

BRUSSELS, Nov. 12 (AP-DJ) — Japan has launched a counterattack on recent criticism of its large trade surplus with the European Economic Community, accusing the nine of faulty economic analysis and blindness to Western Europe's inadequacy in export promotion.

"Any economist worth his salt is aware that trade balances should always be considered basically in a global rather than in a bilateral context," the Japanese Embassy said in a newsletter. The EEC's current account for 1978 showed a $13.4-billion surplus, it said, and EEC exports to Japan are growing at a much faster rate than Japanese shipments to the community.

"The cause of the EEC trade deficit vis-a-vis Japan lies elsewhere than in the barriers which are alleged to exist in Japan," the newsletter said. The real cause is the fact that Japanese businessmen "are much more interested in the European market than their European counterparts are in the Japanese market."

It said Japan had not sought a trade imbalance and was not trying to drive European producers out of business. "Japan needs a strong and prosperous Europe," it said.

With U.K.'s Help

Silver Bulls Are Invisible In London, U.S. Aide Says

By H.J. Maidenberg

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (NYT) — Did the big New York and Chicago commodity exchanges avert the cornering of the silver market by a few groups of well-financed international speculators last month? "Yes and no," says James Stone, chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

"I say yes because the handful of would-be manipulators of the American silver futures markets have been forced to unload much of their huge holdings following the severe trading curbs imposed by the Chicago Board of Trade and the Commodity Exchange in New York last month," Mr. Stone said in Washington recently.

"And I say no because they now are buying vast amounts of physical silver around the globe, and, worse, they have found a safe new base of operations in the cash and futures market — London. And the new British government refuses to help us monitor cash or futures orders coming into American markets from London."

The regulator of the $1.5-trillion commodity futures industry said Comex should be commended for imposing measures to break up the large concentrations of long positions (contracts to buy) that the manipulators had bunched in the nearby delivery months. This undoubtedly prevented a potentially devastating squeeze on the short positions (contracts to sell), he said.

'Sudden Penchant'

Comex has also done well in raising margins to record levels, which helped keep the unwary small trader out of its market in recent weeks. The Chicago Board of Trade did its part by severely limiting the number of silver futures contracts a single trader may hold.

However, Mr. Stone continued, the commodity markets are international. "Much of the trading on our markets comes from abroad. It has always been difficult to find out the real people behind the many trading houses buying and selling from such places as Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Hong Kong . . . Now our problem is being worsened by the Thatcher government's sudden penchant for secrecy that, by comparison, is putting the Swiss to shame."

"If we can't monitor trading from London," he said, "we are in deep trouble." London has always been a major commodity trading center, and all American futures markets execute a flood of orders from London brokers each day as a routine matter.

Mr. Stone, 32, faces difficulty policing the often free-spirited futures markets. "How can the CFTC or the U.S. exchanges regulate or even monitor trading activity in any commodity here if the manipulators, not to mention tax evaders, can operate freely from London bases?" he asked. "It is bad enough to trace trading from relatively tiny Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Switzerland. We really ought to be concerned about the British situation."

Confrontation

Leading brokers interviewed recently in London, New York and Chicago also took note of the new British stance on secrecy. Since last May, they said, when Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government (and Mr. Stone) took office, relations between the CFTC and the London commodity exchanges, together with the Bank of England, which is responsible for supervising the British exchanges, have turned from cooperation to almost-open confrontation.

The brokers cited three key recent developments in British commodity markets:

• The British commodity exchanges, which are basically cash markets, are gradually moving to trade futures. The rapidly expanding and lucrative futures trade was a largely American domain. Earlier this year, the big London Metal Exchange listed aluminum and nickel futures for the first time. The LME now plans to list gold futures within the next year.

The commodity brokers said that the British, in order to lure futures business away from U.S. markets and increase their cash trade from other European centers, believed that they must provide the privacy that big international traders in raw materials require and demand.

• To restore London's once dominant position in the world commodity and foreign currency markets and to bolster its role in financial securities dealings, the Conservative government late last month ended its 40-year-old restrictions on trading in gold and the movement of currencies in and out of Britain.

• Relations between the CFTC and London are being strained by the traditional reluctance of the brokers and their exchanges to open their books to outsiders. Last month the London exchange and Bank of England officials flatly refused the CFTC's request that some arrangement be made so that Washington and the U.S. commodity markets could obtain access to such information as the names of traders in futures, the size of their holdings, and trading patterns.

Such information is made available to the CFTC by U.S. exchanges almost daily. Indeed, the exchanges here and the CFTC uncovered the attempted corner in silver by checking these reports. Given the delay in assembling the data,

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 7)

EEC Sounding U.S. on Trade In Synthetics

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP-DJ) — The European Community is sending a small group of trade experts to Washington Wednesday for "fact-finding" talks with U.S. officials about complaints by European manufacturers that U.S. synthetic fibers and plastics are being dumped in Europe, the EEC office in Washington has announced.

The group's talks will precede a formal two-day U.S.-EEC conference here next Monday and Tuesday on a wider range of international trade questions. EEC officials in Brussels have been under pressure from British, Italian and West German manufacturers to restrict imports from the United States on the ground that U.S. producers have access to lower-priced natural gas and other materials.

U.S. officials say the U.S. position is that any action by the EEC to impose penalty duties on U.S. exports of synthetic fibers or plastic products would be unjustified because the advantage enjoyed by U.S. producers is "honest."

In Brussels, a spokesman for the European chemical industry said today he doubted that the EEC could persuade the Carter administration to make concessions in the trade talks on the dispute over cheap U.S. oil. "I don't see any immediate solution, any end to the standoff," said Gustav Bunge, head of the Conseil Europeen des Federations de l'Industrie Chimique.

"If I were participating, I'd want to preserve our good relationship with the United States," he said.

U.K. Output Declines 1.43% in September

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP-DJ) — Britain's seasonally adjusted industrial output in all industries fell by 1.43 percent in September, with output by manufacturing industries alone falling 2.36 percent from a month earlier, provisional data released today by the central statistical office showed. Compared to a year earlier, September output in all industries was 0.8 percent lower, and output among manufacturing industries was down 5.17 percent.

The industrial production index in September stood at a provisional 110.0, base 1975, down from a slightly downward revised 111.6 in August and 110.9 a year earlier. The output index for manufacturing industries, at 99.0 in September, was down from 101.4 in August and from the year-earlier 104.4.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Canada

Canadian Pacific *

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Profits	141.8	82.9
Per Share	1.97	1.15
9 months	1979	1978
Profits	368.0	241.5
Per Share	5.11	3.34

** 1978 results restated.*

Japan

Sumitomo Electric Ind.

First Half	1979	1978
Revenue	174,440.	150,490.
Profits	3,050.	2,580.

Wall Street Prices Rise Sharply

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (Reuters) — President Carter's announcement that the United States will stop importing Iranian oil helped push New York Stock Exchange prices sharply higher today in moderate trading.

Analysts said investors were cheered by the news because they believe the country may finally be directly confronting its energy problems.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 15.45 to 821.93 and advances outpaced declines by 1,156 to 370. Volume fell to 26.69 million shares.

Due to the Veterans' Day holiday, however, the size of the gain was somewhat suspect because many banks were closed, analysts noted.

Oil and computer stocks led the market gain.

Texaco gained 1⅛. The company said it discovered more natural gas in the Baltimore Canyon.

UV Industries rose ⅜. Reliance Group said it wanted to buy UV for $449 million in cash and stock, while Sharon Steel and NVF, both controlled by financier Victor Posner, said they may make an offer for UV which exceeds that of Reliance Group's. Reliance gained 1¼ and NVF ½. Sharon Steel rose ⅛ on the American Stock Exchange.

Motorola rose two. The company said it expects improved earnings in 1979 and 1980.

Alaska Interstate rose 1⅞ and Holly Sugar 3¼. Both companies said they could not account for the price rises.

Pitney Bowes increased its quarterly dividend to 35 cents a share while extra five-cent cash payout was declared by Imperial Oil.

American Broadcasting Companies increased the quarterly dividend to 40 cents a share from 30.

In other developments, Jewel Companies said it executed a definitive merger agreement to acquire Pay Less Drug Stores of California for 1.24 million shares of Jewel common.

American Motors said it will discontinue production of its Pacer to accommodate an increase in output of its new Eagle four-wheel-drive car to 400 a day from 250. The company said it has about five months of orders for Eagles.

Reliance Group, UV In Merger Accord

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (Reuters) — Reliance Group will buy all the assets and assume all the liabilities of UV Industries for $449 million in cash and stock, the two companies said today.

Under the agreement, which was approved by the boards of both companies, UV stockholders will receive for each common share held $5 cash and $24.50 principle amount of a new issue of 20-year, 13⅛-percent subordinated sinking fund debentures.

However, in Miami, officials at Sharon Steel said they will suggest to the Sharon board that it make a higher offer for UV Industries than Reliance Group's. Sharon said it already owns 22.5 percent of UV's outstanding common stock.

Eizenstat Corrects Kahn On Chrysler Aid Terms

From Agency Dispatches

DETROIT, Nov. 12 — President Carter's adviser for domestic affairs, Stuart Eizenstat, has denied that the administration is considering demanding renegotiation of Chrysler's recently concluded union contract as a condition for the planned $1.5 billion in government loan guarantees to the firm.

The president's chief adviser on inflation, Alfred Kahn, had said on Saturday that Chrysler's contract with the United Auto Workers appeared to violate federal wage standards (IHT, Nov. 12). It "does not remotely approach the kind of sacrifice the affected parties have got to demonstrate as a condition of being bailed out by the U.S. government," Mr. Kahn also said, adding that Mr. Carter "may well" withhold the loan guarantees.

Reports of Mr. Kahn's remarks caught Mr. Eizenstat in the Detroit area, where he had come to attend a Democratic fund-raising rally. "Fred was not saying that it is a precondition to our support of the [loan-guarantee] legislation that the contract be renegotiated," Mr. Eizenstat said yesterday.

A Chrysler executive, who asked not to be named, told the Detroit News that the company is confident the loan guarantees are "not in jeopardy," despite the apparent warning from Mr. Kahn.

"We can't explain it," the executive said of Mr. Kahn's remarks. "We had no advance notice of it . . . We're all obviously moving on the same track as before. We don't see this as part of the more-bad-news-for-Chrysler hysteria."

Mr. Eizenstat said he had spoken twice with Mr. Kahn since the day before. "What he was saying, and what we have said to UAW and Chrysler and all the parties," Mr. Eizenstat asserted, "is that . . . the private parties have got to contribute up to $1.5 billion" to match the loan guarantees. "The point I'm trying to make is that the union, the banks, the company, the creditors are all going to have to make contributions, and they're all going to have to be adequate contributions."

"The adequacy of the UAW contributions will have to be viewed in an overall context, in looking at their collective bargaining agreement and looking at what else they are willing to put up," he said.

Gas Flow Increases At Texaco Test Well

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., Nov. 12 (Reuters) — Texaco today reported a sharply increased flow rate from the block 642-1 well in the Baltimore Canyon area off the U.S. East Coast.

Texaco, as operator for an eight-company group, said the confirmation well, located in 450 feet of water about 100 miles east of Atlantic City, N.J., flowed natural gas at a rate of 14.2 million cubic feet a day from an interval below 13,000 feet. Tests of other zones are planned. Texaco had announced on Oct. 22 that the well flowed natural gas at a rate of 5.5 million cubic feet daily (IHT, Oct. 23).

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 12

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —							
39¾	29⅛	ACF 2.24	6.7	6	150	33¼	32¾	33¼	+ ⅜
18⅝	14½	AMF 1.24	8.1	6	437	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅜
25	13	AM Intl .28	2.1	13	164	13⅝	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
12¼	9⅛	APL 1	9.8		75	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
42	32½	ARA 1.82	5.5	6	143	33¼	32⅞	33¼	
33½	21⅜	ASA 2.40e	7.8		1246	30⅞	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
12¾	8⅛	ATO .48	5.3	4	18	9	8⅞	9	
22⅞	17	AVX s .25	1.3	11	240	20	19	20	+ ⅜
40⅝	29½	AbbtLb 1	2.6	14	375	38⅝	37⅝	38⅝	+1⅛
24⅞	16¼	AcmeC 1.20	5.5	5	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
13⅛	10¼	AdaEx 1.32e	11.		35	12⅛	11¾	12	+ ¼
6⅛	4⅛	AdmMl .20e	4.3	46	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
36	30⅞	AMD n		13	177	34⅝	34	34⅝	+ ¼
36⅞	28⅝	AetnLf s1.80	5.6	5	915	32¼	31½	32⅛	+ ⅜
28¼	17⅞	Ahmans 1.20	5.1	5	9	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ¼
3¼	2	Aileen			31	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
35⅝	23⅛	AirPrd .80	2.8	8	203	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ½
25⅝	16⅝	AirbFrt 1.20	5.7	9	5	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅝
17⅛	11¼	Akzona .80	6.5	6	31	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	AlaP dpf.87	13.		16	7	6⅞	6⅞	
87½	71	AlaP pf 9	13.		z150	71½	d70½	71½	+ ½
106	90½	AlaP pf 11	12.		z10	90½	90½	90½	
81	65½	AlaP pf 8.28	12.		z200	66⅝	66½	66½	— ¼
15⅝	13⅜	Alagsco 1.48	11.	8	7	14⅛	14	14	
31⅞	14¼	Alaskin .66	2.0	23	1654	u33	30⅞	32¾	+1⅞
36	27⅝	Albany s 1	3.5	8	36	29⅞	28⅝	28⅝	—1
8⅛	6½	Alberto .36	5.0	8	15	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
45	31	Albrtsn 1.20	3.2	7	129	37½	36½	37½	+1⅛
42	32	AlcanA 2.40	6.6	4	261	36⅝	36⅜	36¼	+ ⅛
37¼	22⅝	AlcoStd 1.40	4.3	7	25	32⅝	32	32⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	5¼	Alexdr .40	6.3	7	16	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
34⅝	18¾	AligCp 1.08a	4.2	6	40	25⅝	24⅞	25½	+1⅛
28⅝	23½	AlgCp pf2.86	12.		11	24	23½	24	+ ½
26⅞	14¼	AlgLud 1.28	5.5	4	21	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
42	30	AlgLd pf 3	7.7		13	38⅞	38¼	38⅞	+ ⅞
22⅜	19	AlgLd pf2.19	11.		7	19¼	19¼	19¼	
18	14⅝	AllgPw 1.76	12.	6	248	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
17¼	13⅝	AllenGp s 1	6.4	6	217	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+1
32⅛	23⅝	Allergon .60	2.0	11	106	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	+ ¼
48¼	27⅝	AlldCh 2	4.4		684	45½	44⅝	45⅛	+ ⅛
13½	10¼	AlldMnt .86	7.3	6	13	11⅞	11½	11¾	+ ¼
22¼	10⅝	AlldPd .60	3.1	9	7	19⅝	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
27½	20⅞	AlldStr 1.60	6.8	6	9	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	28¾	AllisCh 1.80	5.1	6	122	35	34⅝	35	+ ¾
18⅝	11⅛	AllrAu .64b	4.2	8	3	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
21⅝	14½	AlphPr .72a	4.8	6	10	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
60⅞	43⅝	Alcoa 2.80	5.4	4	91	52⅛	51¼	52	+ ⅛
24⅝	13⅛	AmlSug 1	4.5	7	224	22¼	20¼	22¼	+1⅞
45¼	35½	Amax s 1.80	4.7	7	104	38⅛	37⅜	38⅛	+ ⅛
60	43⅛	Amax pf 3	6.0		1	50⅛	50⅛	58⅝	— ⅛
35¼	15⅝	Amcord 1.40	4.2	9	153	33	32½	33	+ ⅞
32¼	16½	Amrce 1.32	5.1	6	3	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
48⅝	25⅛	AHess 1.40b	3.6	4	1062	40	38⅝	39⅝	— ¼
14⅛	9¼	AmAir .40	4.3	3	546	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅛	AmAir wt			156	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
20⅞	16½	AAir pf 2.18	13.		8	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
16½	12	ABakr 1.20	7.7	7	26	15½	15	15½	+ ½
67⅛	47⅛	ABrnds 5	8.1	6	165	61⅝	61⅛	61½	+ ⅛
33½	28⅛	ABrd pf2.75	9.6		255	28½	28⅝	28½	+ ⅛
35⅛	28⅝	ABrd pf2.67	8.5		180	31½	30⅞	31½	+ ¾
47⅞	32⅜	ABdcst 1.20	3.0	7	763	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝	+ ⅞
16	13	ABldM .70	5.3	6	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
41⅛	34¼	AmCon 2.80	8.0	5	87	35⅜	35	35	— ⅛
22¼	18⅛	ACan pf1.75	9.2		6	19	19	19	
7¼	2⅛	ACentry		23	21	4⅝	4½	4½	
32⅛	23⅜	ACyan 1.60	5.3	9	464	30⅝	29⅞	30	
17	8⅛	AmDistl			324	16⅜	15⅝	15⅝	
27	17⅜	ADT 1.16	6.6	7	33	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
23½	17⅛	AEIPw 2.22	12.	8	824	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ¼
36⅜	27⅝	AmExp 1.80	6.2	6	395	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
14⅛	8¼	AFamil .60b	5.7	4	94	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
22½	18	AGIBd 2e	11.		56	19⅛	19	19	+ ⅛
21¾	15½	AGnCv 1.44	7.5		6	19¼	19¼	19¼	
38⅝	23	AGnIns 1	2.9	5	51	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	
16½	9⅞	AHeritLf .48	4.0	7	4	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
22⅝	14⅝	AmHoist 1.72	5.1	6	265	22	21¾	22	+ ⅜
29½	24⅝	AHome 1.60	5.7	11	880	27⅞	26⅝	27⅞	+1
35⅝	23⅜	AmHosp .80	2.6	11	1144	30⅝	29⅞	30⅝	+ ¾
11½	8	AmInvt .40	4.4	6	22	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
25¾	24⅛	AMI s .80	3.1	10	250	u26¼	25	25⅝	+ ½
9⅛	4⅛	AmMotrs .07e	1.8	3	494	7⅛	7	7⅛	
47⅛	36	ANatR 3.20	7.6	10	383	42⅛	41¾	42	+ ¼
31½	19½	ASLFl n.80b	3.6	3	14	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
19⅛	10⅛	AShip .80a	5.8	45	11	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
58⅛	39	AStand 3.60	7.0	6	74	51⅛	50½	51⅛	+ ½
10⅛	6	ASteril .32	4.1	8	304	7⅞	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
34½	23½	AmStr .80	3.0	4	156	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅜
59⅝	51⅛	AmStr pf		5	51	d51	51		— ⅛
64⅝	51⅛	ATT 5	9.3	7	1611	53⅞	53⅛	53⅞	+ ⅝
67⅝	54⅛	ATT pf 4	7.1		11	56⅛	55⅝	56⅛	+ ½
47⅝	38⅝	ATT pf 3.64	9.3		120	39⅛	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
49⅛	40	ATT pf 3.74	9.3		112	40⅛	40¼	40⅛	+ ¼
14⅞	10¼	AWatWk .92	7.6	4	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
13	11¼	AWat pf1.25	11.		z300	11⅛	d11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
21	15½	Ameron 1.20	7.4	4	15	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
14¼	9⅞	AmesD .40b	3.3	4	16	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
42⅞	27¼	Ametek 1.80	4.3	10	35	41⅝	41	41½	+ ⅜
25¼	16	Amfac 1.20	5.5	5	115	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
40½	29½	AMPInc .76	2.1	11	136	35½	35	35⅝	+ ⅛
28⅛	13⅛	Ampco .60	3.1	9	15	19⅝	19¼	19½	+ ¼
19½	12¼	Ampex .05e	.3	10	197	17⅝	16½	17⅝	+1⅛
7⅛	3	AmrepCp		6	104	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	14⅛	Amstar 1.35	6.9	8	217	19½	18¼	19½	+1½
7¼	6⅛	Amst pf .68	10.		3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
43	32¼	Amsted 2.20	6.2	6	298	36	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅜
23½	14⅛	Anolog s		15	31	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ½
18⅝	14½	Anchor s1.20	8.1	5	34	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
25	18⅝	AnClay 1.12	5.1	6	28	22⅛	21½	22⅛	+1⅛
7⅞	5¼	Angelica .34	5.7	6	39	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
19	8½	Anixter .40	2.7	6	78	15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
33⅝	18⅝	Apache s.40	1.3	13	147	32½	31¼	32	+ ½
12½	6¼	ApldDig		7	141	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
11½	5½	ApplMg		9	53	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	18½	Arcata 1.28	5.9	6	28	21¾	21½	21⅝	
31¼	24½	Arcat pf2.16	8.0		3	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅜
27	12⅜	ArchrD .20b	.7	13	932	27	26½	27	+ ⅛
11⅞	5	ArctEn .10e	1.8	13	49	5⅝	5½	5½	
21¾	16⅞	ArizPS 2	12.	6	288	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
12½	8	ArkBst .60b	7.0	66	9	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
47⅛	28⅝	ArkLGs 2.48	5.5	9	31	45⅝	45⅛	45⅜	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	ArlenRty			171	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
10⅛	5¼	Armada		6	6	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
27½	17½	Armco 1.50	6.2	5	133	24⅛	23⅞	24¼	+ ¼
35	25⅝	Arm pf 2.10	6.9		4	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+ ¼
55	44	Armr pf4.75	11.		z300	43	d42⅝	42⅝	—1⅛
19	14⅝	ArmCk 1.10	7.0	6	49	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	17⅛	ArmRu 1.20	6.8	4	7	17⅜	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	16½	AroCorp 1b	5.3	5	16	18⅜	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
30¼	8⅝	ArrowE .20r	.8	6	14	24½	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
16½	11	Arvin 1.12	9.2	4	57	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
26⅝	20½	Arvin pf 2	9.4		34	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
31⅞	13⅝	Asarco 1a	4.0	3	633	25¼	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
45½	31	AshlOil s 2.20	5.6	7	1218	39⅞	39¼	39½	+ ¼
21½	15⅝	AsdDG 1.50	8.8	6	37	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
22½	16⅜	Athlone 1.20	6.2	5	12	19½	19	19½	+ ½
20⅛	16⅜	AtCyEl 1.84	10.	8	68	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
76⅞	51⅞	AtlRich 2.80	3.6	9	1600	u78	73½	77⅜	+4⅛
258	178¼	AtlRc pf 3	1.2		7	u260	247½	260	+17¾
46⅝	40	AtlRc pf3.75	9.1		z20	41	41	41	+1
91	62⅛	AtlRc pf2.80	3.1		13	90	87½	90	+2⅝
20⅛	9⅝	AtlasCp			24	14⅝	14	14⅝	— ⅛
41	26⅛	AutoDta .64	1.7	17	73	38	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
26¼	18⅝	AvcoCp 1.20	4.7	3	1483	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞	—1½
56	39½	Avco pf 3.20	6.0		7	53	51½	53	
71	49½	Avco pf 4.20	6.4		9	66⅛	65½	65½	+ ⅛
21½	13⅝	Avery .60	3.2	8	48	18⅝	18½	18½	
26⅝	14⅝	Avnet .80	3.5	6	286	23	22¼	23	+ ⅜
56	40⅛	Avon 2.80	6.7	10	694	41⅞	40⅛	41⅜	+ ⅝
21¼	10	Aydin		12	80	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
		— B—B—B —							
63⅝	10⅛	BAV Liq 52c			5	12¼	12	12¼	+ ½
2⅞	1⅛	BT Mtg			4	2	2	2	
12⅛	6⅝	Boche .50a	4.8	6	31	10⅛	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
52	29½	BakrInt .60	1.2	17	965	52	49¼	52	+2⅝
40½	18½	BaldwU 1.20	3.9	6	20	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅛
28⅞	20⅝	BallCp 1.40	6.1	5	8	23	23	23	
48⅝	23⅛	BallyMf s.10	.3	22	1736	32¼	31⅜	32¼	+ ½
26⅝	21⅝	BaltGE 2.44	11.	6	87	22⅛	21¾	22⅛	+ ⅜
50	42⅝	Balt pfB4.50	11.		z140	42⅝	d42½	42½	—1½
24⅝	18¼	BanCal .92	3.9	5	26	24	23¾	23¾	
19½	11⅝	Bandag .60	3.8	8	54	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
29⅝	19	BangPnt .80	3.6	4	56	22½	22	22¼	+ ⅜
43¼	30⅝	BkNY 2.72	7.4	5	49	37⅜	36¼	37	— ⅞
16	12⅝	BkofVa 1.16	8.8	4	16	13¼	13	13⅛	— ⅛
30⅝	23⅜	BnkAm 1.32	5.2	6	469	25½	25	25½	+ ⅛
48⅛	32⅞	BankTr 3.30	8.4	5	77	39¼	38⅝	39¼	+ ⅞
28	22⅝	BkTr pf2.50	11.		18	23⅜	22⅞	23⅜	+ ⅜
14	7⅝	Banner .14	1.6	7	57	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅝
58⅝	21¼	Barber 1.60	3.0	12	37	53¾	53½	53¾	
15⅝	10⅝	BardCR .36	2.9	9	304	12⅝	11⅞	12⅜	+ ½
23½	14⅝	BarryW s.52	2.7	10	18	19½	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
32¼	23½	Bausch s 1	3.1	10	523	u33	31⅞	32½	+ ½
48⅝	35⅝	BaxtTrv .50	1.1	14	342	45¼	44½	45¼	+ ¾
10⅝	3⅛	BayColP			21	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+ ⅛
27⅝	18⅝	BaySlG 2	8.8	6	66	22⅝	21⅞	22⅝	+1
38	25⅝	Bearing .92	3.1	8	22	30	29½	30	+ ¼
24⅝	19¾	BeatFd 1.20	5.9	8	981	20⅜	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
51½	41½	Beat pf 3.38	8.0		10	42	42	42	— ¼
29⅝	20	Beckm .32	1.1	16	292	28⅝	26⅞	28⅝	+1⅛
36½	27⅝	BectnD .84	2.9	10	144	29½	29⅛	29⅝	+ ⅜
40¼	21⅞	Beech 1	2.6	11	113	38½	38	38⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	2⅞	Beker		6	617	10⅝	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
47¾	24⅝	BelcoP s.80	1.9	7	196	41¼	39⅝	41¼	+1⅜
30⅛	19⅝	Belden 1.60	6.6	4	11	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅝
9	6¼	BeldnH .36b	5.1	6	18	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
22½	14⅝	BellHow .96	5.2	11	27	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ½
13¼	5⅛	BellInd .20a	1.8	6	32	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
19⅛	15⅛	BelCd e s1.52			12	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
30½	19½	Bemis 1.40	5.1	4	7	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	
45	33½	Bendix 2.84	6.9	6	50	41⅛	40⅞	40⅞	+ ⅛
32¾	22⅛	BenfCp 2	7.8	5	305	25⅞	25	25½	+ ½
46¾	37⅝	Benef pf4.30	11.		38	37⅞	d37½	37⅝	
48	41⅝	Benef pf4.50	11.		z60	42	42	42	—1
140¼	99	Benef pf5.50	4.9		z30	113	113	113	+3
26½	21	Benef pf2.50	11.		z210	23½	22¼	23½	+1¼
4⅝	2⅝	BengtB		11	46	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
7¼	3	BerkeyP		9	99	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
29⅛	21⅝	BestPd .24	1.0	8	50	23⅝	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	19¼	BethStl 1.60	7.6	3	280	21⅝	20⅞	21	+ ½
44½	29⅝	BigThr .88	2.2	13	225	40	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅜
33⅝	14½	Binney .92	3.7	12	106	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	—1⅛
18⅛	16⅝	BlsFSL s		5	66	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅝
25¼	16	BlackDr .68	3.4	9	834	19⅝	19¼	19⅞	
24½	18⅝	BlairJn s 1	4.9	6	35	20½	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
25½	13¼	BlissL 1.10	5.9	5	14	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
27¼	20⅛	BlckHR 1.60	6.6	9	51	24¼	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅞
29½	19½	BlueB 1.60	6.4	5	97	25⅛	25	25⅛	
14	6⅝	Bluebrd .28	2.0	8	13	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅝	BobbieBr		4	149	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
51¼	37⅛	Boeing s1.40a	3.1	6	1043	45⅝	44¼	45⅛	+ ⅝
40⅛	24⅛	BoiseC 1.50	4.5	5	249	33⅛	32⅝	33	+ ⅜
27⅞	24⅝	Borden 1.82	7.1	6	390	25⅝	25½	25½	+ ⅛
37¼	26⅝	BorgW 2.30	6.9	5	58	33½	32⅝	33¼	+ ¼
8½	4⅛	Bormns .20	4.4	3	29	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
24¾	19⅝	BosEd 2.44	12.	6	118	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
11⅛	9	BosE pr1.17	12.		83	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ½
14⅛	11¼	BosE pr1.46	13.		5	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
14½	6⅝	Braniff .44	5.5	9	344	8	7⅝	8	+ ¼
56⅞	20¼	BraunC .80	1.6	15	62	50⅝	50	50	— ½
29⅝	24½	BrigSt 1.20a	4.3	8	79	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
38¼	30⅝	BristM 1.44	4.4	10	502	33⅛	32½	32⅞	+ ⅜
44	35½	BristM pf 2	5.5		99	36⅝	36⅛	36½	+ ½
35¼	17½	BritPet 1.82e	3.3	6	286	31	30¼	31	+ ¼
19½	12½	BrkwGl 1.08	8.4	18	12	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
25	18⅝	BkyUG 2.02	9.8	6	24	21	20½	20⅝	+ ¼
26½	23⅝	BkUG pf2.47	10.		3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
23⅝	15	BwnSh 1	4.8	5	7	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅜
19¼	7½	Brown .30	1.7	6	38	18⅝	17⅞	18	
28⅜	22½	BwnGp 2	8.1	5	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ¼
15⅝	11	BwnFer .60	4.7	9	66	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
15⅝	10⅞	Brnswk .80	6.9	5	242	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
30¼	24⅝	Brnsk pf2.40	9.5		4	25⅛	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
24¼	17½	BrushW s 1	5.3	6	16	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
25	15¼	BucyEr .88	4.6	7	227	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+ ½
37⅜	22	BufFo 1.80	5.8	7	4	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	9¾	Bundy 1	9.9	5	58	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ¼
19⅝	16	BunkrH 1.92	11.		10	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	
29⅝	11⅜	BunkR .84	3.3	7	167	25⅝	23½	25⅝	+1⅝
31	18	BnkR pf1.50	5.8		10	25⅝	23⅝	25⅝	+2⅛
18½	15	Burlind 1.40	9.3	6	115	15⅝	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
65	35¼	BurlNo 2.10	4.0	8	230	52½	51½	52½	+1
7½	5⅝	BrlNo pf .55	9.2		4	6	6	6	
58¼	36	BrlNo pf2.85	6.0		80	47¼	47	47¼	+ ¼
31¼	17½	Burndy 1	3.4	9	71	29¼	29	29	+ ⅜
7½	2⅝	BrnsRL			222	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
78	64⅝	Burrgh 2.20	3.1	10	591	70½	69¼	70½	+1
25¼	14	Butlrin s.80	3.6	7	36	22	21¾	22	+ ½
14⅝	6⅞	Buttes		44	137	12⅝	11½	12⅛	+ ⅝
		— C—C—C —							
32⅝	27	CBI Ind s1a	3.1	12	126	32⅝	31¼	32½	+1
56⅝	44⅝	CBS 2.60	5.7	7	680	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	+ ½
10¼	5⅝	CCI		4	102	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
60½	29	CIT 2.60	4.5	8	1538	57⅝	57⅛	57½	+ ⅛
12⅞	7⅝	CLC .24	2.8	31	25	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
16	8⅛	CNA Fn		3	186	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
20½	13½	CNA pf 1.10	6.3		9	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
11⅝	9½	CNAI 1.08a	11.		14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
58	47⅛	CPC 3	5.5	7	66	54½	54	54⅛	
17	14⅛	CP Nat 1.88	12.	7	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
28½	14⅝	CTS .80	4.3	8	93	19⅛	18⅝	18½	— ⅛
50	26⅝	CabotC 1.60	3.9	6	257	40⅝	39¼	40⅝	+1⅛
19	8⅛	Cadence		6	12	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
36⅛	13¼	Caesars s		49	945	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	13	Calthn .50a	2.5	8	78	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅝	CamerB		7	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
27	17	CmRL g s.60	2.9		48	21¼	21	21	
35⅛	28	CamSp 1.76	6.1	7	47	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	19⅝	CampT 1.08	4.9	8	38	22	22	22	+ ¼
34½	19¼	CdPac g1.40e			1476	30⅝	29⅜	30⅝	+1⅛
16½	9	CanalR .64	3.9	20	51	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	18⅛	CanMil n1.16a	5.2	6	31	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛	+1⅛
49⅞	36⅝	CapCits .20	.5	10	56	44	43⅛	44	+ ⅝
24⅝	18⅝	CapHold .92	4.5	7	206	20⅝	20⅜	20½	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Caring g.07e			75	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
29⅛	18¼	Carlisle s.90	3.8	6	14	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅝	CaroFrg .40	6.2	4	12	6⅝	6½	6½	
27⅝	17⅝	CarPw 2.08	11.	6	99	18⅝	18¼	18⅛	+ ⅜
28½	23	CarP pf2.67	11.		4	23⅛	23½	23½	— ⅛
35⅝	22⅜	CarTec 1.90	6.3	6	62	30⅝	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅛
13	10⅝	CarrGn .98e	8.9		2	11	11	11	
21⅞	16⅛	CarsPlr 1.10	6.2	5	13	18	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
20⅝	13⅛	CartHw 1.10	6.2	7	18	18	17¾	17⅞	
8¼	6½	CartWal .40	5.9	8	162	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	CascNG .90e	8.2	6	73	11⅛	11	11	
19¼	14⅛	CastlCk .80b	5.4	8	69	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
62⅞	49⅛	CatrpT 2.10	4.1	7	259	51⅝	50⅝	51⅜	+1⅛
17⅛	10⅞	CecoCp .75	6.5	3	1	11½	11½	11½	
44⅛	39⅝	Celanse 3.20	7.8	4	161	41⅝	41	41⅛	— ⅛
48¼	41½	Celan pf4.50	11.		4	42½	42¼	42⅛	— ⅛
8¼	3½	Cenco		14	159	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	15⅝	Centex .25	.9	10	72	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅛
16½	13	CenSoW 1.42	11.	6	436	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
20¼	18	CenHud 2.08	11.	6	4	19	18⅝	18⅝	
17½	14⅝	CenIlLt 1.70	11.	6	105	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
27	20½	CnILt pf2.62	12.		z500	21⅝	21	21	— ⅜
14⅛	11⅝	CenIlPS 1.36	12.	6	80	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
38¼	19	CenLaE 1.68	4.6	7	144	36⅝	36	36⅝	+ ⅛
16	12⅝	CeMPw 1.52	12.	6	29	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
14⅝	11	CenSoya .84	7.5	5	250	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	23	CenTel 1.84	7.3	8	205	25½	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
54⅛	21⅛	CentrDat 1b	2.1	15	183	49⅝	48½	48⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅝	CntryTel .60	7.9	5	12	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
19½	14	Crt-teed .90	5.7	11	11	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	15¼	CessAir .80b	4.1	8	157	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
28½	19	Chmpln 1.40	5.9	5	258	24	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
24½	19¼	Chml pf1.20	5.1		6	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
13¾	9	ChamSp .80	7.8	7	463	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛
50	4⅝	ChartCo .60a	1.6	4	1463	37⅝	35	36⅝	—1⅛
45⅝	1⅛	ChartCo wt			702	31⅝	29	30⅝	—1⅛
25½	17¼	ChartCo pf			268	20¼	18½	19¼	—1⅛
11	7⅝	ChasFd .78e	8.0		27	9⅞	9½	9⅝	
43⅞	28⅝	ChasM 2.40	6.4	4	451	37¼	35½	37¼	+2
77⅝	65⅝	ChasM pf6.75	11.		2	63⅛	d62	62	—3⅛
86⅝	70½	ChasM pf7.60	11.		2	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	+1⅛
14½	8¼	Chelsea .60b	5.9	4	18	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛
44⅝	34	ChmNY 3.16	8.8	4	38	36⅛	35⅝	36	+ ⅛
22⅝	17¼	ChNY pf1.87	10.		50	18⅝	18	18	
24⅝	18½	ChesVa s.84	4.3	8	16	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	20½	ChesPn 1.08	4.6	9	256	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
34½	24⅝	Chessie 2.32	9.2	5	165	25⅝	25	25⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	5⅛	ChiMlw		10	22	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
52½	22	ChiMlw pf			6	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	22½	ChiPneT 2	8.4	5	34	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	ChkFull		6	40	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
21⅛	6⅝	ChrisCft .52t	3.0	9	71	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Christn .40e	4.3	6	151	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
24½	15⅛	Chroma 1.10	5.0	5	401	22⅝	21½	22	+ ⅛
92¾	64	Chroma pf5	6.0		3	84	84	84	
11⅞	7	Chrysler .30l			651	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
4½	2½	Chrys wt			140	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
22⅛	10	Chrys pf2.06l			178	11¼	10⅝	11	— ⅜
28⅝	20⅛	ChurCh .60	2.7	8	48	22½	22	22¼	
21⅛	16½	CinGE 1.96	12.	6	236	17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
43½	37	CinG pf 4	11.		z130	37	37	37	
53⅝	47	CinG pf 4.75	10.		z460	46	d46	46	—1½
82⅝	64½	CinG pf 7.44	11.		z50	66	66	66	—1
105	83	CinG pf 9.52	12.		z200	82½	d82½	82½	— ½
25½	18	CinMil s .80	3.4	7	141	23⅝	23	23⅝	+1⅛
26⅝	20½	Citicrp 1.30	6.0	5	1163	21⅝	20⅞	21⅜	+ ½
80¼	50⅛	CitiesSv 3.60	4.6	10	588	78⅝	76	78⅝	+2⅝
2½	1	CitzSoRt		1	33	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
22	13	CityInv 1.20	6.8	4	902	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1	CityInv wt			10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
34	22¼	CityIn pf 2	7.3		280	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	— ⅛
45	31⅝	ClarkE 2.20	5.9	5	65	37⅝	37	37⅝	— ⅜
32⅝	12⅝	ClarkOil .80	2.9	5	204	27½	26⅝	27½	+ ⅞
37¼	25⅝	ClvClf 1.40a	4.5	8	8	31	31	31	+ ½
19⅝	15½	ClevEl 1.92	12.	7	198	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
81½	61	ClvEl pf7.40	12.		z100	62	62	62	+1
11⅞	7	Clevepk .60	8.3	15	56	7¼	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
13⅝	9¾	Clorox .76	7.6	6	1056	10⅛	9¾	10	
12½	8⅝	CluettPe .60	6.8	5	14	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	9¼	CluettP pf 1	10.		4	10	9⅞	10	
10	4⅝	Coachm .30l			55	5	4⅝	4⅝	
30½	14½	CstlGs .40	1.4	6	1038	29¼	27⅜	29¼	+1⅝
30¼	17⅝	CstlSG pf1.83	6.3		63	29	27½	29	+1⅝
30¼	14⅝	CstlSG pf1.19	4.1		40	29	27½	29	+1⅛
7⅝	5½	CocaBtl .44	7.0	9	276	6¼	5⅝	6¼	+ ⅜
46⅛	33¼	CocaCl 1.96	5.6	10	885	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	+ ⅞
23	13⅛	CldwBk s.88	6.1	5	24	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
15⅝	10½	ColeNt .72	6.1	5	32	12	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
5½	2⅝	Coleco			71	4½	4	4⅛	
19⅛	13⅝	ColgPal 1.08	7.7	6	420	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
10⅞	7⅜	CollAlk .72	9.3	4	40	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	CollinF .32	2.7	6	58	12⅛	12	12	
28⅝	19	ColPen 1.40	6.7	5	146	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
51½	31⅛	ColtInd 2.50	5.7	5	22	44	43⅝	43⅝	+ ¼
40	25⅝	ColGas 2.44	7.3	8	86	33⅝	33	33½	+ ¼
57¾	51⅝	ColGs pf5.48	10.		12	53½	52¾	53½	+1⅛
31	15	ColuPct .42e	1.5	8	556	29	27⅝	28⅝	+ ⅞
26½	20⅝	ColSOh 2.32	10.	9	101	23	22¼	22¾	+ ⅜
105	97	CSO pf10.52	11.		z50	97	95	97	+3
27	21¼	CSO pf 2.42	9.3		14	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅜
54	31⅝	CmbEn 2.20	4.4	9	228	49⅝	48⅝	49⅝	+ ⅞
15⅝	8½	CmbEq .07l			108	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
27⅜	19⅝	CmwE 2.60	13.	7	1900	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅜
20¼	15¼	CwE pf 1.42	9.2		8	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅛
21¼	15	CwE pf 1.90	12.		13	15¾	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
22	15⅝	CwE pf 2	12.		13	16⅝	15¾	16⅝	+ ⅞
27⅝	20¼	CwE pf 2.37	12.		5	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	23	CwE pf 2.87	12.		421	24⅝	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅜
47½	35½	Comsat 2.30	6.2	7	36	37½	36⅝	37¼	+ ½
26¼	13⅝	CoPsyc .60	2.4	12	14	24½	24¼	24½	+ ½
22¼	16⅝	ComPS 1.88	11.	6	7	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
48⅝	32⅝	Compgr .28	.8	10	222	35⅝	34¼	35¼	+ ⅜
17⅝	9⅝	CompScl		12	227	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
42	23½	Cptvsn s		23	243	41	39⅞	40⅝	+ ⅞
19½	15⅛	ConAg s 1.16	7.1	5	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
33½	21¼	ConsMl 1.80	6.0	4	15	30⅛	29⅝	30¼	+ ⅜
35¼	16½	Congolm 1	2.9	8	263	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	
39½	31⅝	ConnGn n1.32	4.0	5	130	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
27⅞	17	ConnM 2	8.9	17	57	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
18	15⅛	CnnNG 1.60	10.	8	11	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
45½	25½	Conoco 1.90	4.2	6	903	45½	43⅝	45½	+2
18½	12½	Conroc .80	5.3		120	15⅝	13½	15⅛	+1⅝
25	21	ConEd 2.44	11.	5	135	22	21¾	22	
80⅛	69½	ConE pf 6	8.4		1	71½	71½	71½	+1
50	40½	ConE pf 5	12.		7	40⅝	40½	40½	— ⅛
26⅞	21	ConFds 1.76	7.3	6	131	24½	24	24	— ⅛
64	54	ConF pf4.50	7.8		1	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	+ ⅝
28⅝	19⅛	CnsFrt 1.30	5.6	4	475	23⅛	23	23¼	+ ⅛
45	33⅝	CnsNG 3	8.1	6	124	37⅝	36⅝	37⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	18⅝	ConsPw 2.36	12.	6	181	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
46¼	37⅝	CnPw pf4.50	12.		z209	38	38	38	+ ⅛
58⅛	51⅝	CnPw pf4.52	8.6		z10	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	
79¼	61	CnPw pf7.45	12.		z320	61	d59⅝	60	—1
24⅞	19⅝	CnPw pr2.50	12.		1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	17½	CnPw pr2.23	12.		14	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
24⅛	18⅝	CnPw pf2.43	13.		2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
17½	7⅝	ContAir .30e	3.3	3	342	9⅝	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
31⅝	25⅝	CntlGrp 2.40	8.4	6	383	28⅝	28⅝	28½	— ⅛
24½	19⅝	CntGp pf 2	10.		28	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
49	40	CntGp pf4.50	11.		144	41	40⅝	40⅞	+ ⅛
30⅝	24	Contill 1.60	6.3	5	168	25⅝	24⅝	25¼	+ ½
17⅝	14⅛	ContTel 1.36	9.5	7	199	14⅝	d14	14⅝	
51	28⅝	CtlData .40	.9	7	660	46½	45	46½	+1⅛
48½	41	CnDt pf 4.50	11.		z140	41	41	41	
10⅛	3½	CookUn .07e	1.2	10	185	6	5½	5⅝	
64⅛	41½	Coopin 1.84	3.1	9	51	59½	58⅛	59½	+1½
39⅛	31⅝	Coopl pf2.90	7.9		376	36½	36	36½	+ ½
26⅛	17½	CoopLab .60	3.0	9	82	20⅛	19½	19⅞	— ⅛
17	10⅛	CoopTR .80	7.8	4	10	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
17	13¼	CopT pf1.25	9.2		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
23½	17⅝	Copelnd .92	4.7	13	37	19⅝	19⅝	19½	
21	15⅝	Coppwd 1.36	7.5	4	11	18⅛	18	18¼	+ ⅛
6	4	Cordura .44	8.6	9	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
18	12⅝	Coreins .58	3.7	6	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
65	51	CornG 1.88	3.3	8	74	57½	56½	57⅛	+1⅛
30⅝	20⅞	CorrBlk 1.56	6.1	9	25	25½	25½	25½	
26	16½	Cowles 1	4.8	17	247	21⅛	21	21	— ½
64⅝	51½	CoxBdct .75	1.2	10	53	61⅝	61	61½	+ ¼
13½	7⅝	Craig .25	2.9	31	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	23	Crane 1.40b	4.5	6	15	31½	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
12	6⅝	CredtF .44	5.8	4	46	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	24	CrockN 2	7.2	3	116	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
53	37	CrckN pf 3	7.3		1	41	41	41	+ ⅜
27¼	22⅝	CrckN pf2.18	9.4		16	23⅛	23	23¼	
18¼	12⅝	CrmpK 1.04	6.9	5	10	15	15	15	— ⅜
33⅝	19¾	CrouHl 1.38	4.8	9	3	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
		CrouHl wt			2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
35¼	26⅝	CrwnCk		6	318	29⅝	29⅛	29½	
43⅛	29⅝	CrwZel 2.10	5.6	7	220	37⅝	37⅛	37½	
60⅝	32	CrumF 2.52	5.0	65	137	58⅝	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅜
14⅛	7½	Culbro .60	7.6		29	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
39¼	27⅝	CumEn 1.80	6.3	4	143	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅛
13	8⅝	CunnDrg .40	3.9	7	5	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	Currinc 1.10	11.	4	2	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
20½	12⅝	CurtW .80	5.2	7	155	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	17½	Cyclps .88	4.1	3	17	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ¼
		— D—D—D —							
12½	7⅝	DPF		3	124	8½	7⅝	8	+ ⅜
7⅝	4½	Damon .20	4.0	63	71	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
20	9⅝	DanRiv 1	5.8	5	332	18	17	17⅝	
30⅝	25⅝	DanaCp 1.52	5.4	6	30	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	15⅝	Daniel .26b	1.4	9	38	19	18⅝	19	+ ¼
49⅝	34½	DartInd 1.80	4.2	6	170	43	41⅝	42¾	+1⅛
48⅝	31¼	DataTer .30	.7	14	164	43⅝	42⅝	43	+ ¼
89½	52⅝	Datapnt		15	255	85½	81½	85	+3½
18½	13⅝	Dayco .54b	3.8	3	134	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+ ⅞
44⅝	33¼	DaytHd 1.80	4.5	6	82	40⅝	40	40⅝	+ ½
17¼	14⅛	DaytPL 1.74	12.	7	69	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
115	102	DPL pf12.50	13.		z30	101½	d100	100	—3
41½	31⅝	Deere 1.80	5.2	7	265	37¼	36⅝	37⅛	+ ½
14⅛	11⅛	DelmP 1.38	12.	6	58	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
47⅝	36	DeltaA 1.20	3.2	6	195	37⅝	37	37⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Deltec 2.50c		24	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
14¼	7⅛	Deltona		3	32	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
21¾	16⅛	DenMfs 1	5.3	7	15	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	16¼	Dennys .88	5.4	6	467	16½	d16	16¼	— ⅛
20	14⅝	Dentsply .88	5.0	10	87	17⅝	17⅛	17½	+ ⅜
13	10	DeSoto 1	9.0	8	21	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	
15⅝	12¼	DetEd 1.60	12.	7	245	13½	12⅝	12⅞	
68½	58⅝	DetE pf 5.50	9.4		4	58⅝	d58½	58½	— ¼
91½	74	DetE pf 9.32	13.		z10	73	d73	73	—2
79½	59	DetE pf7.68	13.		z150	61	61	61	
75½	59	DetE pf7.45	13.		z110	60½	59	60½	—2
27	21	DE pfF 2.75	13.		18	22	21⅝	21⅝	
27	21	DE pfB 2.75	13.		16	22⅛	21⅝	22	+ ½
22⅝	17½	DetE pr2.28	13.		5	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	17⅝	Dexter 1	4.7	8	4	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	
14⅝	8¼	DiGior .56	5.7	6	303	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
25	14	DiGior pf.88	5.7		z100	15½	15½	15½	+1½
24	20⅝	DiGior pf2.25	9.9		10	22⅝	22	22⅝	+1⅛
26½	15⅝	DialCp 1.20	6.6	6	12	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
43⅛	30⅝	DialnI 2.20b	5.9	8	30	37⅝	35⅝	37	+1
27½	19	DiamS 1.60	6.6	7	746	24⅝	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅜
30½	17⅝	Diebold .70	2.5	10	44	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	
66⅛	46⅛	DigitalEq		14	656	63⅛	61½	63⅛	+1½
14⅝	7	Dillingm .60	5.2	4	110	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅜
27⅛	20½	Dillngm pf	8.7		5	23	22⅝	23	+ ½
23¼	16⅝	Dillon s 1.08	6.1	9	7	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
44⅛	33	Disney .48	1.3	11	522	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝	+ ⅞
6	2⅝	DivrsfdIn		9	46	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3	DivrsMtg			80	4	3⅝	4	
19¼	10	DrPepr .68	6.4	9	289	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
27	15⅝	Documat		8	50	17⅝	16¼	17⅛	+ ⅛
47⅝	34⅝	DrmeM g s.50	1.3		49	38⅝	37½	37½	+ ⅜
5⅛	3⅛	DonLJ .14	3.7	11	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
30⅝	25½	Donnly 1	3.6	9	18	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
20	11	Dorsey .75	5.2	5	72	14½	14	14½	+ ½
30¼	27⅝	Dover s .86	3.0	9	26	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
34⅞	24⅝	DowCh 1.60	5.2	8	698	30⅝	30⅛	30½	
40	31¼	DowJn 1.44	3.8	12	72	37⅝	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
35½	23⅝	Dravo 1.28	4.5	7	56	28⅝	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅛
57½	35	Dresr 1.10	2.1	9	190	51½	50⅝	51½	+1⅛
17¼	14¼	DrexB 1.60	10.		53	15½	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
20⅝	10⅝	Dreyfs 1.02e	5.7	6	23	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
45⅝	37	duPont s 2	5.0	6	716	40⅝	39¼	40¼	+ ¾
57½	46	duPnt pf4.50	9.7		15	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝	+ ⅜
20⅝	16½	DukeP 1.92	11.	6	332	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
82	68½	Duke pf6.75	9.9		7	68⅝	68½	68½	— ¼
91	78½	Duke pf8.20	11.		z240	72	71	72	+1
87	65⅛	Duke pf7.80	12.		z10	66	66	66	— ⅜
28⅝	24¼	Duke pf2.69	11.		4	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
40⅝	30⅝	DunBr 1.76	4.5	13	173	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅜
17	13⅝	DuqLt 1.80	13.	8	195	14	13⅝	13⅝	
25	18	Duq pfA2.10	12.		z50	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
22	15⅝	Duq pf 1.87	12.		z100	16	16	16	— ⅝
21⅝	16¼	Duq pf 2.07	12.		z110	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
24	21	Duq pfG2.10	11.		z10	20	d20	20	—1½
25	18⅝	Duq pr 2.31	12.		z100	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
27½	23¼	Duq pr 2.75	11.		z180	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ½
82	64½	Duq pf 7.20	11.		z50	65	65	65	
11⅝	6	DutchB .18	1.8		15	10¼	9⅝	10	
7⅛	4⅝	DynAm .10a	1.9	8	13	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
		— E—E—E —							
40⅝	25	EG&G .60	1.5	13	148	39⅝	38⅞	39	+ ¼
3⅛	1⅝	EMI .19l		72	1588	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
27½	22⅝	E Sys s 1	3.7	11	312	27⅝	25⅛	27⅛	+1⅛
25⅝	19⅝	EagleP .88	4.2	7	58	21⅝	21	21	— ⅜
21¾	15⅛	Easco 1.20	7.5	5	20	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
11	5⅝	EastAir		4	629	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
24⅞	19⅝	EsAir pf2.69	13.		4	20⅛	20	20¼	+ ⅛
24	13	EastGF .92	5.2	8	274	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	EastUtl 1.60	13.	7	19	12⅝	12⅜	12½	+ ¼
66⅝	48⅝	EsKod 2.40a	4.8	8	1088	49⅝	49¼	49⅝	+ ½
29⅝	23⅝	Eaton s 1.72	6.5	5	88	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	+1⅛
21½	14⅝	Ecklin .44	2.5	12	166	17¾	17½	17½	+ ⅛
30⅝	23½	EckrdJk 1	3.8	10	50	27	26½	26½	— ½
35	23½	EdisBr 1.32	5.5	6	21	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
19⅝	13½	Edwrd .40a	2.8	4	17	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
22¼	14⅝	ElPaso 1.48	7.4	6	207	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	19½	EPG dpf2.35	12.		16	20⅛	20	20	+ ⅛
12⅞	8¼	ElcorCo .24	2.8	6	89	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
8⅝	5½	ElecAssc		10	34	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
28	17	EDS 1	4.3	12	30	24	23¼	23⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	ElMeMo		29	111	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	17½	Elgin 1.60	7.9	7	14	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
7⅝	3½	Eltxlr		14	33	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
39	32⅝	EmrsEl 1.60	4.8	10	111	33⅝	33½	33½	— ½
23⅛	16⅝	EmryA 1	5.6	10	68	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
41¼	29⅝	Emhart 2.40	7.8	6	48	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	
14½	11⅛	EmpDs 1.44	12.	7	56	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅜
29⅝	13⅝	EmpGas .50	2.1	7	3	23⅝	23½	23½	
49⅝	26⅝	EngMC 1.98	4.4	5	762	44⅝	43⅝	44⅝	+1⅝
27⅝	16⅝	Enserch 1.56	5.9	10	257	26⅝	26⅝	26½	
18⅝	12⅝	Entex s .80	5.5	7	70	14½	14	14½	+ ½
23⅝	12½	Envrtec 1	7.7	11	106	13	12⅝	13	
24½	20	Equifx 2.20	11.	6	10	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
11½	9	Equimk .96	10.	5	9	9½	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
23½	17⅝	EquitG s1.64	8.0	5	33	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
20⅝	14	EqtLf 2	14.	8	116	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ¼
32	23⅝	Esmrk 1.84	6.5	7	135	28⅝	26⅝	28⅛	+1¼
23⅝	9⅛	Esquire .70	4.3	5	3	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
14⅛	10½	EssexCh .70	6.6	5	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
30½	11½	Estrlin .80	3.2	8	35	25⅝	24½	25⅛	+ ⅝
30	19⅝	Ethyl 1.35	5.4	5	15	25	24⅝	25	+ ¼
24⅝	16	EvanP 1.60a	7.5	5	37	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
14	11½	Evan pf1.40	12.		57	11½	d11⅛	11½	— ⅛
38	25⅛	ExCelO 1.90	5.9	6	5	32¼	32⅛	32¼	— ⅛
18⅝	15	Excler 1.77e	12.		3	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
61¼	48⅛	Exxon 4.40	7.5	7	1259	58⅝	56⅝	58¾	+2⅛
		— F—F—F —							
29½	22⅛	FMC 1.40	5.7	6	246	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
37	31½	FMC pf 2.25	6.9		1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ¼
10⅝	7⅝	Fabrge .40	4.9	7	69	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ¼
8	4⅝	FabrlCtr .28	5.7	4	34	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
36	25	Fairchd s 1	3.1	5	99	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	+1⅛
13⅝	8⅝	FairmtF .76	6.0	12	76	13	12⅝	12⅝	
15⅝	9⅛	FamDlr .40	3.4	4	10	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
16	11⅛	FrWstFn		4	7	12⅝	12½	12½	
4⅝	3⅛	FarahMf			22	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
6⅝	3⅛	Fedders			104	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
46¼	32	FedCo 2.40	6.5	5	36	37	36½	37	+ ⅛
39⅝	21	FedExpr		13	175	38¼	37½	38	+ ⅜
20¼	15⅛	FdMog s1.08	7.0	5	36	15⅝	d15⅛	15½	— ¼
19⅝	15	FedNM 1.28	7.8	5	302	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ½
31	18⅛	FedPB .90	3.4	25	548	26⅝	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
37½	22⅛	FPap pf1.20	3.6		383	33⅛	32⅝	33½	+ ⅜
17⅝	12⅛	FdSignl s.80	5.7	6	10	14⅝	13⅝	14	
34	25⅝	FedDSt 1.70	6.5	6	201	26⅝	26	26⅛	
29⅝	18⅝	Ferro 1.20	6.0	5	64	20⅛	19⅝	20	+ ¼
13½	7½	FldFin .60	6.7	3	9	9	8⅝	9	+ ¼
34½	29½	FldUnl 2.80	9.3	5	5	30¼	30	30	
37⅝	24⅝	Fidcst 1.40a	5.4	4	85	26⅝	26	26½	— ¼
18½	10	Filmwy .20b	1.7	8	209	12	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
11	6⅛	Filmwy pf			16	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
19½	12½	FinSBar 1	6.5	5	20	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
45½	21⅝	FinlFed 1.40	5.0	5	48	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	8½	Firestn .40	6.9		682	9	8⅝	8⅝	—
27⅛	14	FtChrt .80	5.0	6	458	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
19⅝	14⅝	FstChic 1.20	7.9	5	404	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	—
40⅝	31½	FlBnTx 1.56	4.3	7	40	36	35⅝	36	+ ⅜
42⅝	31⅝	FtlnBn 1.40	3.8	8	80	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	9⅝	FstMiss .40	1.9	20	280	21¼	20½	21	+ ½
33½	25	FstNBo 2.20	7.7	4	43	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	20⅝	FNStBn 2.20	11.	5	9	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
15	9¼	FstPa 1.32	13.	7	183	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
3	1⅝	FstPa wt			21	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1½	FlPoMtg			12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
19½	10½	FtUnRt 1.20	8.3	15		14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	FtVaBk .50	7.7	5	24	6½	6⅝	6½	+ ⅛
28⅛	19⅝	FischM 7.49	5.9	6	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
15½	7⅝	FishFds .60	6.2		304	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
23	13⅝	FishrScl .52	2.7	6	41	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅜
12⅝	7	FleetEnt .52	6.9	5	207	7⅝	7⅝	7½	+ ⅛
18⅝	15½	Fleming 1	6.0	7	14	17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	12⅛	FlexiV .80	5.9	4	175	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
15	11⅝	Flexi pf1.61	13.		7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
52	25⅝	Flintkt 1.40b	2.8	7	70	50½	50½	50½	
63	38¼	FlaECst		4	8	48⅝	47	48⅝	+ ⅞
28⅝	24⅝	FlaPL 2.40	9.6	6	337	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	26⅝	FlaPow 2.76	9.9	7	18	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
40¼	20⅝	FlaStl 1.80	5.3	3	1	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
48	34½	Fluors 1	2.0	13	750	u49⅝	47⅝	49⅛	+1½
23	16⅝	FooteC 1.70	8.2	7	13	21	20⅝	20⅝	
45⅝	36	FordM 4	11.	3	396	36⅝	36⅛	36½	+ ⅛
30⅝	17⅝	ForMK 1.56	5.9	5	56	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
13½	10⅛	FtDear 1.24	11.		21	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
47⅛	36⅝	FrtHow 1.32	3.3	9	10	40⅛	40	40⅛	— ⅛
26¼	18⅝	FosWh s.64a	2.6	8	913	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+2⅛
14⅝	5⅛	Fotomat .25l		20	128	6⅝	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
40¼	24½	FourPhs		12	172	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝	+1⅛
13⅝	6⅝	FoxStaP .68	7.7	6	29	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	29⅝	Foxbro 1.20	3.2	10	35	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝	+ ⅝
10⅝	5⅛	FrankM .40	5.3	5	386	7⅝	7	7½	+ ⅝
50⅝	30	FrptMn s1.20	2.8	11	397	43⅛	41½	43⅛	+1⅝
18½	9⅝	Frigtrn .38	3.8	9	8	10½	10	10	— ⅛
40	25⅝	Fruehf 2.40	8.8	4	41	27⅝	26⅝	27¼	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅝	Fuqua .44	3.2	13	124	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	12⅛	Fuqa pf1.25	9.3		18	14	13	13½	+ ⅛
		— G—G—G —							
13⅝	9¼	GAF .68	7.2	5	86	9⅝	9⅝	9½	— ⅛
17⅝	13¼	GAF pf 1.20	8.6		21	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
46	27⅝	GATX 2	5.4	7	226	37⅝	35⅝	37⅛	+1⅛
56½	30	GAT pf 2.50	5.4		2	46	46	46	+2⅝
39⅝	12⅛	GCA .20	.5	19	546	u41	37½	40⅛	+3
14⅛	6⅝	GDV		3	39	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	GF Eqp		9	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	13½	GK Tec 1.20	6.4	5	81	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
28½	20	GK pf 1.94	7.8		10	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	GMR Pr			24	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		GalvHou .40	1.3	13	102	31⅝	30⅝	31⅝	
33⅛	22¼	GamSk 1.50	6.5	4	22	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	
28	19¼	GaSk pf1.60	8.1		2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
49¼	39½	Garnett 2	4.3	13	119	46⅝	45⅝	46⅛	+ ⅝
13½	6⅝	GapStr .28	5.3	4	73	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
26½	14½	Garfink 1.24	8.4	5	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
16¼	12⅛	GasSvc 1.28	8.8	6	4	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	6	Gatewy .60	6.6	5	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
47¼	25⅝	GeorhIO .32	.7	21	144	43½	43⅛	43⅝	+ ⅛
37⅝	23⅝	Geico 1	3.2	9	85	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
30	25⅝	GemCa			9	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
14	9⅝	GAInv 1.22e	9.7		12	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
64⅝	34½	GnAmO .60b	1.0	27	103	59⅝	58⅝	59⅝	+1⅛
17⅝	13⅝	GnBcsh .80	5.7	4	19	14⅝	13⅝	14	
17½	6⅛	GnCare s		17	103	15½	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
25⅝	17⅝	GCinm s.68	3.6	8	191	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	
48½	27⅝	GDyns 1.20	2.6	7	786	46⅝	45⅝	46⅛	+ ⅛
55⅝	45½	GenEl 2.80	5.9	8	939	47⅝	46⅝	47⅛	+1
37	28⅝	GnFds 2	5.9	6	186	34	33⅝	34	+ ⅜
47	22¼	GnGth 1.56e	4.3	25	181	37	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	9⅝	GnHost .70	3.8	6	13	18½	18	18½	+ ½
47⅝	25⅝	GnInst .80	1.9	8	298	41¼	39⅝	41¼	+2
46	31	GnInst pf3	7.7		4	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	10¼	GenMed .44	3.8	9	21	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	23⅝	GnMills 1.32	5.4	8	173	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	
65⅝	53⅝	GMot 5.30e	9.6	5	1566	55⅝	54⅝	55⅝	+ ⅞
47⅝	39⅝	GMot pf3.75	9.6		3	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
64⅝	51	GMot pf 5	9.8		10	51⅝	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	10½	GnPort .80	5.9	4	135	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	7⅝	GPU 1.20e	16.	4	871	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
14	5⅛	GnRefr		5	8	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	24⅝	GnSignl 1.28	3.7	10	74	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	GnSteel .40b	4.4	7	51	9	8⅝	9	+ ½
30⅝	24⅝	GTE 2.72	10.	6	2307	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
27	21	GTE pf 2.48	11.		19	22¼	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅛
14	10	GTFl pf1.25	12.		z100	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
14½	12⅛	GTFl pf1.30	11.		z100	12⅛	d12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
93¼	72	GTFl pf8.16	12.		z90	70	d70	70	—2
27	19	GTire 1.50	7.5	5	95	20⅛	19⅝	20	
5⅝	3⅝	Genesco		17	598	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
24	17¼	Genst g s1.20			36	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
26⅝	21	GenuPt s.88	3.5	11	85	25⅛	25	25⅛	
30⅝	23⅝	GaPac 1.20	4.8	8	1977	25	24	25	+ ⅜
36¼	30	GaPac pf2.24	7.3		3	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
34⅝	30	GaPac pfB			5	30	30	30	
24⅝	20½	GaPw pf2.56	12.		11	21⅛	d20⅝	21	+ ⅜
25½	19⅝	GaPw pf2.52	12.		6	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
27⅛	22	GaPw pf2.75	12.		21	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
80	62	GaPw pf7.80	13.		z70	62	62	62	—3
77⅝	59⅝	GaPw pf7.72	12.		z360	63	62	63	+ ½
44	22¼	Geosrc .80	2.0	12	36	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	+1½
31⅛	23⅛	GerbPd 1.62	6.7	7	43	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	— ⅛
70	33	Getty 1.60	2.4	11	561	67⅝	65	67⅝	+2⅛
18½	15⅝	Getty pf1.20	7.7		1	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅛
17⅝	6⅝	GiantPC .60	8.4	9	2	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
16⅝	10	GibrFn .60	5.4	5	115	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	
24½	12⅛	GidLew 1	5.1	4	31	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	12	GiffHil s.92	6.5	4	50	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
28	23⅝	Gillette 1.72	6.8	7	181	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
11½	6⅝	Ginosinc .20	2.1	6	281	9⅝	9½	9⅝	—1⅛
25⅝	14	GleasW .80	4.3	5	54	18⅝	18½	18⅝	—1⅛
28⅝	12¼	GlobMar .20	.8	10	384	26⅛	24⅝	26⅛	+1⅝
17	10⅝	GldWFn .54	4.8	4	113	13½	13⅝	13½	
24	16⅝	Gdrich 1.44	7.7	4	96	19	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	Goodyr 1.30	9.5	6	3061	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
28	16⅝	GordJw .60	2.5	5	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
30	22¼	Gould 1.72	7.6	8	119	22⅝	d22	22¼	+ ½
41⅛	25⅝	Grace 2.05	5.8	8	324	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅛
39	31⅝	Grainer .92	2.4	10	50	35⅝	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
14½	10¼	Granitvl 1	9.6		30	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
16¼	12⅝	GrayDr .80	7.7	7	16	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
10⅛	5⅛	GtAtPc			64	7⅝	7⅛	7	
32¼	21	GtLkInt .68a	3.1	4	11	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅜
27¼	21⅝	GNIrn 2.25e	8.4	9	3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
40⅝	29⅝	GtNoNk 1.60	4.8	6	62	33¼	32½	33¼	+ ⅝
27¼	16¼	GtWFin s.84	4.2	5	233	20	19½	20	+ ½
16⅝	11	Greyh 1.40	10.	6	352	14⅝	13⅝	14	+ ¼
2⅝	5-16	Greyhnd wt			349	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10½	8¼	GrowG .44b	5.2	5	14	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
6⅝	3½	GthRty			10	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
21½	14⅛	Grumm 1.20	7.1	9	23	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
22	20	Grum pf2.80	13.		4	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅜
12⅞	10	Guardin s.32	2.9	6	7	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	11⅝	GlfWstn .75	4.9	3	276	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	29⅝	GlfW pf 2.50	7.8		10	32	31⅝	32	+ ¼
35⅝	23	GulfOil 2.25	6.6	6	2459	34⅝	33⅝	34⅛	+1
23⅞	8½	GulfRes .32	1.8	10	106	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ½
27	15⅛	GulfR pf1.60	7.7		3	21	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	11⅛	GlfStUt 1.36	12.	7	191	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
27⅛	12⅛	GulfUtd 1	4.6	10	315	23	21⅝	21⅝	—1
14⅝	7¼	Gulton .50	4.7	6	37	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
		— H—H—H —							
6⅛	2⅝	HMW		5	14	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
25½	21½	HackWs 2	8.5	7	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
8⅝	4⅝	Hajoco		3	9	5	5	5	
27⅝	23⅝	HallFB 1.34	4.9	10	56	27⅛	27	27⅛	— ⅛
84⅝	58⅝	Hallbt 1.80	2.3	12	835	77½	75½	77½	+1½
24⅝	18	HamrP 1.50	7.9	5	53	19	18⅝	19	+ ½
16	12⅝	HanJS 1.51e	12.		71	13	12⅝	13	
19⅝	1⅛	HanJI 1.84a	12.		41	16⅛	15⅝	16	
18	10½	Handlmn 1	9.1	5	26	11⅛	11	11	
31¼	14⅝	HandyH .70	2.9	12	5	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
41¼	28⅝	Hanna 2	5.6	6	17	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅛
41¼	28⅛	HarBrJ 1.44	4.8	5	51	30⅛	30	30¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅛	Hardees .24	2.0	5	17	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
26	11⅝	Harnishf 1	7.1	21	257	14½	13⅝	14	— ⅝
32⅝	15⅝	Harrah .30	1.7	13	75	29	28⅝	28⅝	
34⅝	23¼	HarrBk 2	8.0	5	43	25	24	25	+1½
33½	25⅛	Harris .72	2.4	12	284	29⅝	28⅝	29½	+ ½
33⅛	28	Harsco 1.80	6.2	6	10	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	
15⅝	10	HartSM .88	8.4	5	70	10⅝	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
25	18⅝	HarteHk .56	2.5	12	6	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
13	7⅝	HartfZd .40b	5.0	4	26	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
16⅝	13⅝	HattSe 1.50a	11.	9	10	13⅝	13½	13½	
27½	23½	HwllEl 2.44	10.	7	13	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
18⅝	10⅝	HayesA 1.28	12.	177	45	11	d10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	10⅝	Hazeltn .60	3.3	8	87	18⅝	18	18⅝	
23⅝	16¼	HeathTec s		5	726	20⅝	19½	20⅝	+1½
19	8½	Hecks .30	2.0	7	175	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅜
24	4⅝	HeclaM		7	230	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	— ⅜
28	21¼	HellmB s1a	4.1	8	114	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
42⅝	34½	HeinzH 2.20	6.0	7	339	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅛	HeleneC		14	17	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
34	16	HeltrInt 1.20	7.0	5	352	17⅝	17	17¼	+ ⅛
38⅝	32½	HelmrP s.36	1.0	14	64	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝	+1⅛
3½	1⅝	HemCop			2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
22⅝	14½	Hercuis 1.10	5.8	5	308	19⅛	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
25⅝	17⅝	Hershy 1.40	6.0	6	33	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	7	Hesston		9	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	14⅝	Hestn pf1.60	11.		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
31⅝	25⅝	Heublin 1.52	5.3	9	88	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+ ⅜
60⅝	46⅝	HewlPk s.40	.7	16	867	55¼	53⅝	55	+1½
11⅝	5⅝	HighVH .12	1.5	10	69	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	26½	Hillenbd 1.08	3.3	6	8	32⅝	32½	32½	+ ⅛
35⅝	22	Hilton 1	3.4	8	294	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+ ⅞
25	15⅝	Hobart 1.20	6.6	7	210	18⅝	18	18⅝	— ¼
22⅝	15¼	Holiday .64	3.8	10	363	17⅝	16⅝	17¼	+ ⅛
34	24½	HlldyA .85l	3.2		4	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
27	15⅛	HollyS			1103	u30⅝	27⅝	30⅝	+3⅛
10⅛	8⅛	HmaG pf1.10	13.		31	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
43⅝	29	Homst 1.40	3.9	8	232	35⅝	35	35½	+ ⅛
28½	22	Hondo .37e	1.4	19	112	26⅝	26	26	—2⅛
82⅝	59⅝	Honwll 2.60	3.5	7	559	73½	71⅝	73⅛	+2⅛
23½	16⅝	HoovU 1.24	6.9	5	3	18	17⅝	18	— ⅛
11½	2⅛	Horizon		9	242	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	+ ⅞
37⅝	26	HospCp .50	1.3	13	798	u38⅝	37½	38⅛	+ ⅜
19⅝	13	HosfInl .60	4.0	5	44	15⅝	14⅝	15	
6⅝	3⅝	HousFb .20	4.7	12	80	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
22	16⅝	HoushF 1.55	8.7	5	498	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
48⅝	38⅝	HouF pf2.37	6.2		1	38	d38	38	— ⅛
32½	27	HouF pf2.50	8.8		27	28⅝	27⅝	28½	+ ⅝
31⅝	26¼	HousIn 2.36	8.5	6	862	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
36	20	HousNG 1.10	3.1	10	263	35⅝	32⅝	35⅝	+1⅞
23⅝	9	HowdJn .44	2.1	13	255	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	15⅝	Hubbrd 1.72	10.	9	19	17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
24½	16½	HudMg s.80e			26	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
21	9⅛	Huffy .75	3.7	7	138	20⅝	20	20⅛	
50	39½	HughsTl s.84	1.8	13	193	47⅝	45⅝	47⅛	+1⅝
36⅝	16⅝	Human .75	2.2	13	110	34	33⅝	34	+ ½
23⅝	20⅛	Huma pf2.50	12.		5	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
17⅝	11	HuntCh .40	3.5	8	33	11⅝	11½	11½	
21⅝	14⅝	HuttEF .80	4.5	4	32	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
15½	9⅝	Huyck .72	5.9	8	25	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
		— I—I—I —							
30⅝	22⅛	IC Ind 1.84	7.4	5	147	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
47	37⅝	IC In pf3.50	8.9		6	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
8	3⅛	ICN			238	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
49⅝	36⅛	INACp 3	6.7	5	265	45	44½	45	+ ⅛
17½	14⅝	INAIn 1.68	11.		14	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	IU Int .95	7.8	56	241	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
23	15⅝	IUInt pf1.25	6.5		10	19⅝	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	13⅝	IUInt pf1.36	8.8		33	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	21⅝	IdahoP 2.40	11.	9	144	21½	d21⅛	21⅝	— ⅛
27½	18⅝	IdealB 1.60	7.9	5	142	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	— ⅛
7	4	IdealT			35	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	18⅝	IllPowr 2.28	12.	7	382	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
26	20	IlPow pf2.35	11.		z40	21	21	21	
47½	37	IlPow pf4.12	11.		z10	37	37	37	
29½	20⅝	ITW 1	4.1	7	25	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	15½	ImplCp 1.20	5.5	4	97	22⅝	22	22	— ⅛
24	14⅝	INCO .40a	2.2	21	101	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	IncCap			31	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
73	52	IndlM pf7.08	13.		z10	54	54	54	+1
109½	98⅝	IndiM pf 12	12.		z50	100	100	100	+ ½
22½	17½	IndlM pf2.15	13.		9	17⅝	d17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	25¼	IndlGas 2.60	9.9	5	11	26⅝	26½	26⅝	
24	20⅝	IndlPL 2.12	10.	6	53	21	20⅝	21	
85½	78	InPL pf6.25	8.1		1	77	d77	77	—3
21⅝	15⅝	IndlNat 1.44	8.3	4	6	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	13⅝	Inexco .14	.6	21	514	25⅝	23⅝	25¼	+1⅛
59⅝	44⅝	IngerR 3.16	6.3	7	82	50⅝	50	50⅝	+ ⅝
37½	29⅝	IngR pf 2.35	7.7		6	30½	30	30½	+ ½
16⅝	12¼	InerTec .54	3.8	11	7	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
42¼	29⅝	InldStl 2.80a	9.3	4	48	30⅝	29⅝	30	
14⅝	11½	InsIlco .94b	8.1	5	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	InstlnvTr			4	1	1	1	
32¼	13⅛	Integon .48	1.8	11	75	26½	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅜
21⅝	16⅝	ItcpSe 1.92a	11.		28	18¼	17⅝	18¼	+ ⅜
42⅝	34	Interco 2.40	6.2	6	18	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅛
32	24⅝	IntDiv 8.71e		5	18	u32⅝	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
29½	21⅝	IntrIk 2.20	9.0	4	15	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	10¼	IntAlum .60	4.8	6	22	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
80	61⅝	IBM s 3.44	5.5	12	4037	63⅝	62	62⅛	+ ⅜
25⅝	18⅝	IntFlav .80	4.2	11	598	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
45½	32	IntHarv 2.50	6.8	4	133	36⅝	36	36⅝	+ ⅜
61½	34	IntMin 3	5.4	8	248	55⅝	54⅝	55⅝	+1½
23⅝	17	IntMult 1.20	6.9	6	52	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
47⅝	35⅝	IntPapr 2.20	5.8	4	518	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	+ ⅝
28⅝	8¼	IntRectf .32	1.5	8	77	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	
30⅝	24¼	IntTT 2.20	8.6	5	2367	25⅝	24⅝	25½	+ ⅛
51	41	IntTT pfJ 4	9.5		71	42	42	42	
50	40	IntTT pfK 4	9.6		39	41½	41	41½	+ ⅜
56½	46¼	IntTT pfO 5	10.		43	48	47⅝	48	+ ⅛
38⅝	30⅝	IntTT pf2.25	7.1		2	31½	31½	31½	
53⅝	43	IntTT pf4.50	10.		116	44⅝	43⅝	44⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	15	Intrpce 1.40	7.2	4	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
40	27⅝	IntpGp 1.60b	5.4	6	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	13⅛	IntstPw 1.50	11.	7	49	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	18½	InPw pf2.28	12.		z500	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
26⅞	17⅝	IowaBf s.52	2.5	6	108	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	12⅝	IowaEl 1.60	12.	6	25	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	17¼	IowIlG 2	11.	6	17	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
21⅝	19⅝	IowaPS 2.04	10.	6	27	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
25	21½	IowaRs 2.52	11.	6	19	22	22	22	
6⅝	4⅝	IpcoHo .12	2.8	19	77	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
38½	29⅝	IrvgBk 2.44	7.4	4	21	33	32⅝	32	+ ⅛
34	16⅛	ItekCp		13	450	25⅝	24	25⅛	+1
28⅝	4⅝	ItelCp .36l			1323	4⅝	d 4	4	— ⅛
40	35⅝	Itel pf .72k			153	4⅝	d 4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		— J—J—J —							
27½	19½	JmesF 1.40	6.1	9	134	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅜
11⅛	7⅝	Jamsw .08b			9	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	Jantzen 1	5.5	8	19	18½	17⅝	18⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	JapnF 1.53e	17.		67	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
38	29	JeffPlt 1.20	4.0	7	47	30½	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅛
41	29	JerC pf 4	14.		z30	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
97¼	67	JerC pf 9.36	13.		z80	70	69	70	
84⅝	59	JerC pf 8.12	14.		z30	60	59	60	+1
80¼	59	JerC pf 7.88	13.		z40	59	59	59	—1
116	95⅛	JerC pf13.50	14.		z110	98½	98	98	—2
22½	16	JerC pf 2.18	13.		3	16	d15⅝	16	
27	19	JewelC 1.68	7.1	6	456	23⅝	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
26	20	Jewelcor		10	33	24⅝	24	24⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	21⅝	JhnMan 1.92	8.3	5	291	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
64⅝	54½	JnMn pf5.40	9.7		2	55½	55½	55½	+ ⅛
78⅝	64⅝	JohnJn 2	2.9	15	362	69⅝	68⅝	69⅝	+ ⅝
9⅛	6	JohnEF		17	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
31⅝	22	JohnCn 1.10	4.3	7	62	26	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	24⅛	JohnC pf 2	6.3		3	32	32	32	
16⅛	9	JonLan .60	6.4	8	40	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
40	38⅝	JonLaupf 5	13.		z130	39⅛	39	39	— ⅛
34⅝	27⅝	Jorgen 1.50	5.1	5	10	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
21½	16⅝	Jostens 1	5.3	8	13	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
36	26⅝	JoyMfg 1.72	6.1	7	88	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅛
		— K—K—K —							
64½	36⅝	KLM 3.49e	9.1		1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	22¼	K mart .84	3.5	8	986	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
22⅛	16⅝	KaisrAl						161.20	
6.3	4	59.0				19⅝	19	19⅝	+
29⅝	19⅛	KaisCe 1.40	6.7	4	70	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	16⅝	KaiC pf 1.37	7.7		2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
46	17⅝	KaisrSt 1.50	4.0		117	38	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	6½	KaneMil .28	3.4	3	26	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
20¼	12½	Kaneb .80	4.5	9	650	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+1⅛
27⅝	22⅝	KCtyPL 2.66	12.	7	21	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
40	36½	KCPL pf3.80	10.		z10	37	37	37	
24⅝	19⅛	KCPL pf2.33	12.		4	19⅝	d19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
33⅛	17½	KCSoln 1.10	4.3	5	26	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
11	9⅛	KCSou pf 1	10.		z200	10	10	10	+ ¼
19⅝	15	KanGE 1.90	11.	6	9	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
23⅞	17⅝	KanNb 1.48	8.3	7	32	18	17⅝	17⅝	
21	15⅝	KanPL 1.96	12.	6	96	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅝	Katyind		3	39	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
13⅝	5⅛	KaufBr .24	2.8	7	137	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	13½	Keene .40	3.4	5	13	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	6⅝	Keller .30	3.2	6	29	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	17	Kellogg 1.32	6.9	9	104	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Kellwd .80	8.9	12	25	9⅝	9	9	
31⅝	10	KenilRty .20e	.7	269	64	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
47⅝	29⅝	Kennmt 1.32	2.9	7	58	45	44⅝	45	+ ⅛
30⅝	19	Kennct 1.20	4.8	10	220	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅝
21⅞	17⅝	KyUtll 2.04	11.	7	37	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
14⅝	8⅝	KerrGls .44	4.7	5	22	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	15½	KerrG pf1.70	11.		3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
66½	2⅝	KerrM 1.55	2.7	9	137	57⅝	56⅝	57½	+1⅛
17⅝	9	KeysCon			15	9½	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
25⅝	17	KeysInt s.48	2.1	13	103	23⅝	22⅝	23	
39⅝	27⅝	KiddeW 1.60	4.7	5	20	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	+ ⅝
51¼	42⅝	KiddeptC 4	9.0		40	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
30	21⅝	Kidde pr1.64	6.2		4	26⅝	26½	26½	
48½	39⅝	KimbCl 2.88	7.0	6	47	41⅝	40⅝	41	— ⅛
14½	11⅛	KingDSt .90	6.9	6	39	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅛
24	15⅝	Kirsch 1.32	7.8	5	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
26½	20⅝	KnightRd .70	2.9	9	47	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	14½	Koehrin 1.10	5.1	5	30	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
35⅝	19⅝	Kollmr .64	2.2	8	68	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
27⅝	17⅝	Koppers 1.40	6.1	7	1	23	23	23	
50⅝	43	Kraft 3.20	7.1	6	86	45	44½	44⅝	
13½	7½	Kroehlr			2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
27	18	Kroger s1.36	7.5	5	1033	18⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
16¼	9½	Kuhlm .80a	8.1	5	12	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
15	9	Kysor .88	8.1	7	39	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
		— L—L—L —							
11⅝	5⅝	LFE .06r	.6	9	73	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	5½	LFE pf .50	8.0		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
18	14⅝	LITCO 1	5.6	8	23	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
10⅝	6⅝	LTV		2	178	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
16	9⅝	LTVA .32t	2.6		4	12½	12½	12½	
57	42½	LTV pf 5	11.		1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ½
10⅝	6½	LTV pf I			1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	21⅝	LTV pf 2.60	11.		14	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	8¼	LQuint 1.08r	12.	12	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
23⅝	17⅝	LacGas 1.86	9.5	5	14	19⅝	19⅝	19½	
19½	14⅝	LamsSe s.80	5.0	5	239	16⅝	15½	16⅛	+ ⅝
22½	11⅝	LaneBry 1	7.6	7	81	13⅝	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
42¼	24½	Lanier .50	1.3	14	14	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
15	9⅝	LawtCh .60	5.7	11	51	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	15¼	LearSg 1.04	5.1	5	64	20½	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
57⅝	38¼	LearS pf2.25	4.4		10	51	51	51	+ ⅛
24½	18⅝	LawTr s1.20	5.7	6	8	21⅛	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
25	19⅝	LeeEnt .72	3.6	10	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ¼
31¼	19¼	Leesona 1.16	4.9	6	28	23½	22	23½	+1¼
15⅝	10	LegPlat n.48	4.5	5	10	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	LehValInd		9	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13	9¼	Lehmn 1.33e	12.		239	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	13	Lennar s.08l	.5	6	178	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅜
30	23⅝	Lenox 1.30	5.4	7	60	24⅛	23⅝	24	+ ½
9	6⅝	LesFay .48	7.2	4	39	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
21⅛	14⅝	LevFdC			16	18	18	18	
69	32¼	LeviStr 2.20	3.6	7	492	61¼	59⅝	61⅛	+2⅛
27⅝	17⅛	LevitzF .60	2.8	5	24	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	23	LOF 2.20a	9.0	5	341	24⅝	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
57⅛	48	LOF pf 4.75	9.9		3	47⅝	d47⅝	47⅝	— ½
21½	14	LibtyCp s.60	3.8	6	20	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	LibrtyLn		26	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	8	LibfL pf			1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
20⅛	13⅛	Lifemk s.48	2.7	9	26	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ½
41⅛	29⅝	Liggett 2.50	6.8	6	93	37⅝	36⅝	37	
61⅝	42½	LillyEli 2.10	3.5	14	346	60	58½	60	+1½
48	34½	LincNt 2.80	6.9	6	37	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	
18¼	14½	LincPl 1.80	12.		12	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Lionel .20	2.6	9	57	7⅝	7	7	
36½	17⅝	Litton 1b	3.0	7	1018	33⅝	32½	33⅛	+ ⅛
20½	17⅝	Litton pf 2	11.		3	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
30	18⅝	Lockhd		11	134	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
45	20⅝	Loctite .52	1.4	15	167	38⅝	37⅝	38½	+1⅛
69⅝	37¼	Loews 1.28	2.8	4	184	58⅝	57⅝	58⅛	+1⅛
18⅝	9⅝	LomFn 1	7.3	7	15	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
21	14½	LomMt 2.20e	12.	8	42	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	18⅝	LnStar 1.40	6.2	4	65	23	22⅝	22⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	13⅝	LILCo 1.78	13.	6	642	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
⅛	1-32	LILCo rt			10707	3-64	1-32	3-64	
25¼	19	LIL pfP2.43	12.		3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
24⅝	20¼	LIL pfO2.47	12.		2	21	21	21	
33	25¼	LongDr .76	2.8	11	15	27	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	24¼	LoralCp 1	2.8	11	2	36⅝	36	36	+ ⅛
55⅝	28	LaLand 1.48	3.1	72	1635	47⅛	45⅝	47⅛	+1⅛
26⅝	16⅛	L Pac .60b	2.9	6	92	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	17⅝	LouvGs 2.06	11.	8	52	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	9⅛	Lowenst .30	3.1	20	22	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
51⅝	39⅝	Lubrzl 1.60	3.0	12	139	u57½	52	53⅛	+2
17⅝	13⅝	LuckyS .70	4.6	8	431	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	Ludlow .60	5.7	10	66	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
16¼	13⅝	Lukens .96	7.4	9	26	13½	d13	13	— ⅛
22⅛	11⅛	LynCSys .40	2.2	12	110	18	17⅝	18	
		— M—M—M —							
30⅝	19⅝	MACOM s.24	.8	19	144	28⅝	27⅝	[illegible]	
55½	36⅝	MCA 1.50	3.0	9	251	50⅝	48⅝	[illegible]	
15⅝	8⅝	MEI .40	3.3	6	45	12⅝	12	[illegible]	
38⅝	18	MGIC 1	3.8	8	360	26⅝	26⅛	[illegible]	
18⅝	14⅝	MacAF 1	5.8	6	9	17⅝	17⅝	[illegible]	
11⅝	7⅝	MacDn .40	4.8	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	[illegible]	
13⅝	7½	Macke .52	5.9	5	28	8⅝	8⅝	[illegible]	
21⅝	8⅝	Macmill .72	4.8	10	280	18⅝	17⅝	[illegible]	
32	15½	Mcml pf1.20	4.4		2	26⅝	26⅝	[illegible]	
47¼	32	Macy 1.85	4.3	6	35	43	42⅝	[illegible]	
18⅝	12⅝	MdsFd 1.25e	7.9		51	15⅝	15⅝	[illegible]	
11⅝	7⅝	MagicCf .40	8.1	4	94	7⅝	7⅝	[illegible]	
32	26⅝	Malonel 1.12	4.1	9	52	27⅝	27⅝	[illegible]	
19	17⅝	MatAst n		9	188	u19⅝	18	[illegible]	
16½	5⅝	MonhIn .30b	5.1	3	13	6	5⅝	[illegible]	
18⅝	5⅝	ManhLf .38	5.1	8	52	5⅝	5⅝	[illegible]	
37⅝	29⅝	MfrHan 2.28	7.5	5	29	30⅝	30⅝	[illegible]	
37⅝	26⅝	MAPCO 1.40	4.6	8	136	30⅝	29⅝	[illegible]	
44⅝	24⅝	MarMf s.80	2.0	8	904	42⅝	39⅝	[illegible]	
47¼	34⅝	MarOil s1.60	3.5	8	710	45⅝	45⅝	[illegible]	
20⅝	13½	MarMid .80	4.4	4	71	17⅝	17	[illegible]	
15⅝	11⅝	MarionL .44	5.1	76	132	12½	12⅝	[illegible]	
14⅝	9⅝	MarkCtl .36	2.8	10	33	12⅝	12⅝	[illegible]	
30⅝	19	Marley 1	4.9	6	152	21⅝	20⅝	[illegible]	
18⅝	10⅝	Marriot .20	1.3	9	114	15⅝	15⅝	[illegible]	
72⅝	57⅝	MrshM 3.20	4.8	12	60	66½	66	[illegible]	
25⅝	15½	MrshF 1.34	7.8	8	127	17⅝	17⅝	[illegible]	
40⅝	26⅝	MartM 2	5.5	5	369	36⅝	36⅝	[illegible]	
23⅝	9	MaryK .60	.3	10	79	23⅝	23	[illegible]	
31⅝	17⅝	Md Cup .56	2.6	8	35	21½	21⅝	[illegible]	
27¼	18½	Masco .60	2.6	8	117	22⅝	22⅝	[illegible]	
30⅝	17⅝	Masonlt 1.20	4.7	7	128	25½	24⅝	[illegible]	
14¼	10⅝	MassM 1.37e	13.	8	52	10⅝	10⅝	[illegible]	
13⅝	8	MassyF g			159	9	8⅝	9	+ ¼
17⅝	14	MasCp 1.72	12.		23	14½	14⅝	14⅝	
11⅝	9	Masinc 1.12	11.		17	10	9⅝	10	
38	28½	MatsuE .68r	2.8	8	4	29¼	28⅝	[illegible]	
10⅝	6⅝	Mattel .30	4.0	6	132	7½	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3½	Mattel wt			118	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	21⅛	Mattl pf2.50	12.		12	21½	d21¼	21¼	—
27⅝	22⅝	MayDS 1.40	5.9	4	84	23⅝	23⅝	[illegible]	
25¼	18½	MayerO 1	4.9	7	4	20⅝	20½	20½	
5	3¼	MaysJW		3	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
28⅝	22½	Maytg 1.80a	7.0	8	66	26¼	25⅝	[illegible]	
24⅝	15⅝	McDrm 1.20	5.6	14	371	21⅝	21¼	[illegible]	
30⅝	22½	McDr pf2.28	8.9		17	24⅝	24⅝	[illegible]	
30⅝	23⅝	McDr pf2.60	11.		1	24	24	[illegible]	
51⅝	39¼	McDnld .56	1.3	9	845	41½	40⅝	[illegible]	
36¼	20	McDonD .75	2.7	6	539	28	27⅝	[illegible]	
32¼	23⅝	McDonh 1.32	5.3	5	10	24⅝	24⅝	[illegible]	
31⅝	22½	McGEd 1.80	7.1	6	31	25⅝	25⅝	[illegible]	
34	20⅝	McGrH 1.28	5.1	8	70	25⅛	24⅝	[illegible]	
64⅝	19⅝	McIntyr g			24958	42½	42	[illegible]	
16½	12	McLean .64	5.2	13	17	12⅝	12¼	[illegible]	
13⅝	7⅝	McLout		3	57	7⅝	d 7⅝	[illegible]	
46¼	9⅝	McMorO .10	.2	298	414	u46⅝	44	[illegible]	
28½	10	McNeil .80	5.2	8	9	15⅝	15½	[illegible]	
27⅝	22⅝	Mead 1.80	7.4	4	61	24⅝	24	[illegible]	
48½	27⅝	Measrx .50	1.6	11	112	32	30⅝	[illegible]	
56⅝	26½	Medtrn .60	1.1	15	220	53½	52¼	[illegible]	
31½	24⅝	Melville 1.40	5.3	7	146	26½	25⅝	[illegible]	
39	17⅝	Memorex		4	125	23⅝	23	[illegible]	
41	33⅛	MercStr 1a	2.6	6	8	39⅝	39	[illegible]	
29¼	22½	MerTX s1.20	5.2	6	58	23⅝	23	[illegible]	
71⅝	56⅝	Merck 1.98	2.8	14	314	68½	66½	[illegible]	
35⅝	26¼	Merdith 1.20	3.9	6	2	33	32	[illegible]	
21⅝	15⅝	MerrLy .96	5.1	7	275	18⅝	18	[illegible]	
75¼	26⅝	MesaPet .12	.2	16	478	69½	67⅝	[illegible]	
40⅛	34⅝	MesaPet wd			1802	u41⅛	40	[illegible]	
32	27⅝	MesaRoy wi			535	28½	28½	[illegible]	
18¼	14⅝	Mesab 1.49e	9.3	12	93	16	15⅝	[illegible]	
21⅝	15¼	Mesta .45l			10	16	15⅝	[illegible]	
27⅝	14½	MGM s.60b	3.3	9	125	18⅝	17⅝	[illegible]	
73	45	Metrm 2.80	4.4	8	1	64½	63¼	[illegible]	
40	26	MtE pfC3.90	14.		z110	27½	27½	[illegible]	
88½	51	MtE pfF8.12	15.		z120	54	54	[illegible]	
81	50	MtE pfG7.68	15.		z60	50	50	[illegible]	
25⅝	21¼	MhWl pf2.12	9.7		3	21⅝	21⅝	[illegible]	
22⅝	16½	MdCTel 1.68	9.4	6	81	18	17⅝	[illegible]	
16⅝	12⅝	MidSUt 1.52	12.	5	1013	13⅝	13	[illegible]	
4½	1⅝	MidlndM			25	2½	2⅛	[illegible]	
27½	14⅝	MidRos 1.20	5.2	7	41	23	22⅝	[illegible]	
29½	17⅝	MillerW .90	4.8	7	64	19	18⅝	[illegible]	
35⅝	19⅝	MiltBrd 1	3.9	6	318	25¾	24⅝	[illegible]	
22¼	11⅝	MilRoy .40	2.1	12	1	18⅝	18⅝	[illegible]	
25⅝	19	MinnGs 1.94	9.3	5	12	21	20⅝	[illegible]	
66	48¼	MMM 2.40	4.8	9	1420	50	49⅝	[illegible]	
21¼	18⅛	MinPL 1.94	11.	5	25	18½	18⅝	[illegible]	
15⅝	9⅝	MirroCpa							
6 : 9	9	1				1 3 ⅞	1 3 ⅞	1 3 ⅞	
27⅝	26	Missins s		7	10	u28⅛	27⅝	[illegible]	
55⅝	45½	MPacC 3	6.3	4	53	48¼	47⅝	[illegible]	
13⅝	10⅝	MoPSv 1b	8.6	8	14	11⅝	11⅝	[illegible]	
23½	20⅝	MoPS pf2.44	12.		2	20⅝	20⅝	[illegible]	
25	21⅝	MoPS pr2.61	12.		1	22¼	22¼	[illegible]	
56	36¼	Mobil s 3	5.9	6	2524	51	49½	51	+1⅛
2⅞	1⅝	MobileH		10	56	2	2	2	
16¼	11⅝	MdMer .20	1.4	7	119	14⅞	14	14	
14½	7⅝	Mohasco .90	11.	8	46	8⅝	8¼	8	
14⅝	7¼	MohkDta		10	263	11⅝	11	11	
15⅝	11½	MohkR 1.20	11.		10	11⅝	d11⅝	11	
18¼	14⅛	Monrh s1.28a	6.6	4	18	18¼	17⅝	18	
49⅝	19½	Monogr .656	1.6	6	16	39⅝	38⅝	39	
62	45	Monsan 3.40	5.8	6	241	58⅝	58⅛	58	
19⅝	16	MntDU 1.80	9.9	7	14	18¼	18	18	
24⅝	19⅛	MonPw 2.04	11.	7	124	19½	19⅛	19	
20⅝	16½	MonSt 1.80a	11.		58	17⅛	16⅝	17	
9¼	7⅝	MONY .92e	12.	9	38	7¼	7⅛	7	
37½	27	MoorM 1.12	3.3	5	182	33⅝	33⅝	33	
54⅝	43¼	Morgan 2.50	5.4	6	130	46⅝	46½	46	
35⅝	18¼	MorKn 1.50	4.9	5	22	30⅝	30⅝	30	
19	13½	MorseSh .66	4.8	5	49	14⅛	13⅝	13	
8⅝	5⅛	MtgTrAm		5	14	6⅝	6¼	6	
34¼	25¼	MorNor 1.40	4.7	8	135	30	28⅝	30	
55½	36	Motrola 1.20	2.4	10	361	50	48⅝	49	
35⅛	24½	MtFuel 2.20	7.7	10	141	28⅝	27⅝	28	
26⅝	23	MtSTel 2.32	9.9	7	35	23⅝	23½	23	
14⅝	6½	Munford		1.4	26	80	7¼	7⅛	7
8⅝	4½	Munfd pf.40	8.2		7	5	4⅝	4	
17½	12½	Munsng 1.20	9.3	14	68	13	12⅝	12	
15⅝	11⅝	MurphC 1.28	9.7	11	5	13¼	13	13	
79½	40	MurpOil 1	1.3	12	85	79½	76½	79	
21⅝	14	MurryO 1	5.6	6	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
14½	11½	MutOm 1.32	11.		7	11⅝	11⅝	11	
14⅝	9½	MyersL .50	4.3	7	29	11⅝	11¼	11	
		— N—N—N —							
22½	13⅝	NCH .64	3.7	8	4	17⅝	17¼	17	
16⅝	11⅛	NCNB n .64	5.0	5	242	13⅝	12¼	12	
81½	56⅝	NCR 1.40	2.3	7	311	60½	59½	60	
30½	18	NLInd 1.20	4.1	10	381	29⅝	28⅝	29	
37	19	NLT 1.12	4.6	7	275	24⅝	23⅝	24	
11½	8⅛	NVF s		5	287	9	8⅝	9	
26½	20⅝	Nabisco 1.62	7.7	7	50	21¼	21	21	
35⅝	25½	Nalco 1.36	4.6	10	107	29⅝	29⅝	29	
33¼	10⅝	Narco .48	5.4	10	38	13	12½	12	
32¼	20⅝	Nashua 1.50	5.8	6	6	26	25⅝	26	
50	28⅝	NatAirl .50	1.1		6	46⅝	46⅝	46	
25⅝	14½	NatCan .72	3.5	5	31	20½	20	20	
45½	26½	NCan pf1.50	4.2		2	35⅝	35⅝	35	
15¼	9	NtCtyL .60	5.2	8	28	11⅝	11¼	11	
35⅝	27½	NtDetr 2	6.3	5	12	32	31⅝	32	
30⅝	18¼	NatDist 1.88	7.1	6	610	25½	24½	25	
21⅝	16	NDist pr1.85	11.		8	16¼	16½	16	
31	25⅛	NatFG 2.54	9.5	9	13	26⅝	26½	26	
24⅝	15½	NatGyp						b1.40	
8 . 1	4	1 4 6				1 8 ¼	1 8 ½	1 8 ¼	
3⅝	1⅝	NatHom		17	8	2	1⅝	2	+
19	7⅝	NtLibt n .28	1.7	10	203	17	16½	16½	—
24⅝	16¼	NMdCr s.60	2.9	10	193	21½	20⅝	21	+
21⅝	12½	NMedE s.60	3.0	10	156	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+
18¼	11¼	NMineSv .56	5.0	20	31	11½	11¼	11¼	—
19⅝	15⅝	NtPrest 1.50	8.9	8	13	17	16⅝	16⅝	—
34½	18½	NtSemic		11	673	31⅝	30⅝	31¼	+
21¼	14	NtSvln 1.08	6.0	6	34	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—
17⅝	13¼	NStand 1.24	8.9	5	6	14	13⅝	13⅝	—
35½	27½	NatlStl 2.40	8.9	4	23	29⅝	29⅛	29¼	—
5¼	3⅝	NatTea		6	11	4¼	4¼	4¼	
31⅝	26⅝	Natom s1.10	3.6	6	571	30¼	29⅝	30¼	+1⅛
22¼	19⅝	NevPw s2.12	9.7	8	47	22	21⅝	21⅞	+
17⅝	12½	NevP pf1.60	11.		z300	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+1⅛
22⅝	18⅝	NevP pf2.30	12.		z110	19	19	19	
19⅝	16¼	NevP pf1.95	12.		1	16⅝	16½	16½	+
23⅝	19⅝	NEngEl 2.24	11.	6	37	20⅛	20	20⅛	+
16⅝	13⅝	NEnGE 1.60	11.	5	18	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+
34	17½	NENucl s.26	1.1	18	146	23	22½	23	+
36¼	31	NEngT 3.16	10.	7	33	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
18¼	15	NYSEG 1.76	12.	6	168	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	—
23½	18	NYS pf 2.12	11.		16	18½	18⅝	18½	
3⅝	2⅝	Newcrp			92	3⅝	2⅞	3	
10½	7½	Newell n.70	8.9	4	43	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+
46⅝	22⅝	Newhall .80	2.1	8	37	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+
33⅝	19⅝	Newmt 1.20a	4.6	5	103	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	+
17⅝	7⅝	Newprk .30	1.2	12	294	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+
16	12⅝	NiaMP 1.44	11.	6	287	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
36	29⅝	NiaMpf 3.40	12.		z100	28½	d28⅝	28⅝	—
40	31½	NiaMpf 3.90	12.		z20	31½	31½	31½	—
106½	95⅝	NiMpf 10.60	11.		z10	97¼	97¼	97¼	—1
14⅛	9⅝	NiagSh 1.21e	9.3		6	13	12⅝	13	
35⅝	26⅝	NICOR 2.52	8.5	6	28	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+
28⅝	21⅝	NorfWm 1.92	8.1	4	110	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	+
25⅝	17⅝	Nortin 1.60	8.8	4	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+
28⅝	18⅝	NorrIs 1.40	6.7	5	66	20⅝	20	20⅝	+
38½	14⅝	NACoal .64	2.1	8	75	30⅝	27⅝	30⅛	+2⅞
5⅝	2⅝	NoAMtg			28	3	3	3	
32	24⅝	NoAPhl 1.20	4.2	4	16	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+
18⅝	8⅝	NoestUt 1.10	12.	7	181	9½	9	9⅛	
21⅝	11⅛	NCalSL .70	4.6	4	24	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	+

(Continued on Page 9)

★LONESTAR plants are strategically located in the strongest cement markets in the United States.

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PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY

U.S. $100,000,000

Medium Term Multicurrency Loan

to develop the

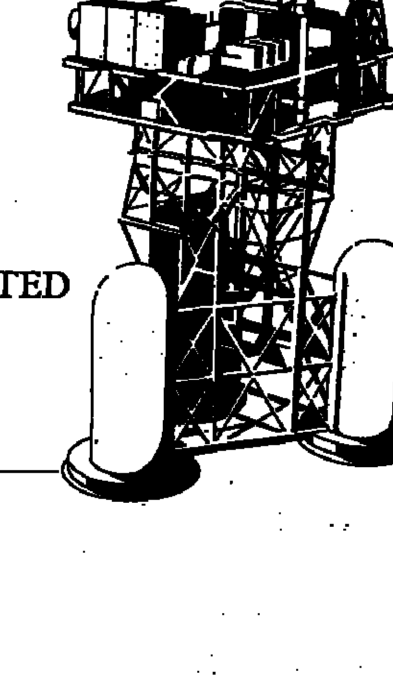
Maureen Field

arranged and provided by

BARCLAYS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

BARCLAYS International

October 1979



NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 12

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
[illegible]	13⅛	NIndPS	1.50	11.	7	142	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ¼
[illegible]	32⅝	NorNGs	3	6.1	7	33	49½	48⅝	49½	+1⅝
[illegible]	21⅝	NoStPw	2.28	10.	6	82	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	32	NSPw pf	2.60	11.		z200	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
[illegible]	38½	NSPw pf	4.11	11.		z20	38½	38½	38½	
[illegible]	29⅝	NorTel	g.80			206	40½	40⅛	40½	+ ⅜
[illegible]	4⅝	Ntbgate	g			133	7½	7	7½	+ ⅜
[illegible]	27⅝	NorTrp	1.80	5.0	5	124	35⅝	35	35⅝	+ ⅝
[illegible]	27⅜	NwstAirl	.80	2.8	7	189	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅜
[illegible]	23	NwtBcp	1.32	5.1	6	130	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
[illegible]	17	NwtEnr	s1.30	5.0	6	337	26⅛	25½	26⅛	+ ⅜
[illegible]	34⅝	NwtInd	2.65	6.1	6	410	33⅝	32¼	33⅝	+1⅛
[illegible]	8⅝	NwMLf	1e	11.	9	31	9⅝	9	9	+ ⅛
[illegible]	24⅝	NwStW	1.80	7.3	5	139	24½	d24¼	24½	— ¼
[illegible]	22	Norton	1.60	5.4	6	10	29⅝	29½	29½	— ¼
[illegible]	14⅝	NorSim	1.04b	6.9	7	237	15	14½	15	+ ⅛
[illegible]	25½	Nucor s	.36	1.2	5	50	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅜
		— O—O—O —								
[illegible]	14⅝	OakInd	.40	1.4	12	134	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	
[illegible]	14⅝	OcciPet	1.25	4.9	5	1861	25⅝	24⅞	25⅝	+1
[illegible]	4⅝	OcciPet wt				180	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ½
[illegible]	26⅝	OcciP pf	2.16	5.3		22	40¾	40	40⅝	+2
[illegible]	24⅝	OcciP pf	3.60	4.4		8	82	81½	82	+2
[illegible]	48⅝	OcciP pf	4	4.9		8	81	78⅝	81	+5
[illegible]	20⅝	OcciP pf	2.50	12.		8	20⅞	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	17	OcciP pf	2.12	12.		7	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
[illegible]	18⅛	OcciP pf	2.30	12.		7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	27⅝	Ogden	2	6.2	5	14	32⅜	32	32⅜	+ ½
17⅝	14	OhioEd	1.76	12.	10	366	15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
[illegible]	34	OhEd pf	4.40	12.		z70	36⅝	36	36	—1⅜
[illegible]	34⅝	OhEd pf	4.44	12.		z2840	37	35⅝	37	+1
[illegible]	55⅝	OhEd pf	7.36	12.		z200	60	60	60	+4⅛
[illegible]	63⅛	ObP pf	8.04	13.		z180	63½	d63	63	—4
[illegible]	103	ObP pfA	14	13.		z160	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	— ½
17⅝	13⅝	OklaGE	1.60	12.	11	1047	13⅝	d13½	13⅝	
9⅝	8	OklGE pf	.80	9.8		z110	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	18	OklaNG	1.80	8.9	6	131	20¼	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	15⅝	Olin	1	5.6	8	62	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ¼
[illegible]	24½	Omark	1.44	5.0	4	11	28⅝	28½	28⅝	
[illegible]	17⅝	Oneida	1	4.8	5	22	21	21	21	
[illegible]	9½	Opelika	.84	8.0	4	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
[illegible]	12½	OranRk	1.56	12.	6	25	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
[illegible]	5⅛	Orange	.20	3.6	5	48	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
[illegible]	7⅝	OrionC	.30	2.9	7	41	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅜
[illegible]	10⅝	OutMar	1.22e	11.	5	125	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
[illegible]	17⅝	OutletCo	1	5.1	6	26	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
[illegible]	13½	OvrnhDr	.84	5.5	5	6	15¼	15¼	15¼	
25½	16	OvrnTr	1.24	5.1	5	29	24½	23	24½	+1⅜
[illegible]	20⅝	OverSh	.50b	1.6	6	53	31½	30½	31½	+1⅜
[illegible]	24½	OwenC	1.20	4.7	7	76	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅜
27⅞	17⅝	OwenIll	1.26	6.7	4	711	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞	+ ½
[illegible]	55	OwnIl pf	4.75	8.1		52	58½	57½	58½	+2
[illegible]	8⅝	Oxfrdin	.68	6.7	5	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
		— P—Q —								
[illegible]	15⅝	PHH Gp	.80	4.0	9	247	20	19⅝	20	+ ½
[illegible]	7½	PNBMtf	1.08e	13.		98	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	— ¼
[illegible]	23½	PPG	2	6.7	6	380	30¼	29⅝	30	+ ⅜
[illegible]	13⅝	PSA			2	36	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	10⅝	PacAS	1.28	11.		31	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	21⅝	PacGE	2.44	11.	6	1208	22⅝	22⅝	22½	+ ⅛
[illegible]	19⅝	PacLtg	2.24	11.	5	33	20	19⅝	20	+ ¼
[illegible]	40⅝	PacLm	2.40	5.4	12	5	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ¼
[illegible]	17	PNwTel	1.64	9.4	6	16	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	17	PacPw	1.92	11.	7	171	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
[illegible]	12	PacTT	1.40	11.	7	78	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
67	57½	PacTT pf	6	10.		z40	58½	57½	57½	— ½
[illegible]	10	PacTin	1	5.7	6	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
11⅝	7⅝	PaineW	.44	4.8	4	51	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅜
[illegible]	12⅝	PalW pf	1.30	10.		10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
[illegible]	14⅝	PalmBc	1.20	7.9	3	48	15⅝	15	15⅛	— ¼
4⅝	3	Pamida	.06t			31	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
8	5½	PanAm			5	566	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
[illegible]	37⅝	PanEP	3.10	6.0	6	378	52	51⅝	52	+ ⅜
[illegible]	17⅝	Papcft	1.25	7.1	6	25	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	10⅝	Pargas	1.08	5.9	6	58	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅜
[illegible]	18⅝	ParkDr s	.24	.7	13	515	u36⅝	35⅛	36⅝	+1⅝
[illegible]	22⅝	ParHan	1.20	4.5	7	17	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
17¾	14⅝	ParkPn	s.36	2.3	8	57	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	PatPtl			218	369	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+1
26	16⅝	Paylsnw	.68	2.5	9	11	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛	— ½
26½	18⅝	Peabdy	.28b	1.3	8	70	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ½
16⅝	6⅝	Pengo			39	139	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+1⅛
22½	13⅝	PenCen			8	2261	20⅝	18⅝	20⅝	+ ⅜
12	9⅝	PenCn prA				8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
6½	4⅝	PenCn prB				531	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	PenDix				33	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
11½	7⅝	PennCe	s.12	1.5	5	406	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅜
34⅝	24⅝	Penney	1.76	7.0	7	251	25½	25	25⅛	
21⅛	17⅝	PaPL	2.04	12.	5	118	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	— ⅛
46⅝	38⅝	PaPL pf	4.40	12.		z460	38½	d37	37	—1⅛
47½	38⅝	PaPL pf	4.50	12.		z280	38⅝	38½	38½	
86⅝	71⅝	PaPL pf	8.60	12.		z10	72	72	72	—1
82	67	PaPL pf	8	12.		z20	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	+ ¼
89½	72⅝	PaPL pf	8.70	12.		z100	72⅝	72½	72½	
35⅝	30⅝	Penwlt	2.20	6.8	7	32	32⅛	31⅝	32⅛	+1
52½	46	Penw pf	2.50	5.2		1	48½	48½	48½	+1½
22¼	19⅛	Penw pf	1.60	8.1		3	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
51⅜	36⅝	Pennzol	2.50	5.3	8	282	48⅝	47⅝	48⅛	+ ⅜
39⅝	31⅝	PeopGs	2.88	7.9	7	21	37	36½	36½	— ⅛
28½	23⅝	PepsiCo	1.14	4.5	9	367	25½	24⅝	25⅛	+ ½
34½	23⅝	PerkinE	.52	1.7	12	355	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+1
16⅝	7⅝	Perfec			14	356	16⅛	16	16	
42	28	Petrie	1.48	5.0	8	22	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛	— ⅛
27½	22⅝	Petrolns			11	23	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅜
29	20⅝	PetRs	2.51e	9.4		34	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ½
26⅜	19⅝	PetRs pf	1.75	7.1		32	24½	24	24½	+ ½
37⅝	29	Pfizer	1.32	3.4	12	1227	u38⅝	36⅝	38⅝	+1⅝
32	19⅝	PhelpD	1.20a	5.0	7	311	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅜
17⅝	13⅝	PhilaEl	1.80	12.	7	279	14	13⅞	14	
45½	33⅝	PhilE pf	4.30	12.		z950	35	33¼	35	+2½
45	34⅝	PhilE pf	4.40	12.		z200	36	35	36	+1
58	36	PhilE pf	4.68	12.		z100	38	38	38	— ⅛
81⅝	64	PhilE pf	7	11.		z60	63	d63	63	—1
95⅝	70	PhilE pf	8.75	13.		z330	70	d69	70	
84	64	PhilE pf	7.85	12.		z100	64½	64½	64½	+ ½
100	77½	PhilE pf	9.50	12.		z100	78	78	78	
82⅝	63	PhilE pf	7.80	12.		z110	63⅝	63	63	— ⅛
79½	60	PhilE pf	7.75	13.		z60	61	61	61	+1
30⅛	19⅝	PhilSub	1.10	4.0	9	108	27½	26⅝	27½	+ ⅜
38⅛	31⅝	PhilMr	s1.25	3.6	9	858	34⅝	33⅝	34¼	+1
6½	4⅛	Philind	.32	.6	2	23	5	4⅝	5	
10⅝	8⅝	Philind pf	1	11.		1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
46⅛	29⅝	PhilPet	1.40	3.1	8	1228	45⅝	44	45⅝	+1⅛
15⅝	10	PhilVH	.40	5.6	5	14	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
20	8⅝	PiedAvt	.24	1.4	4	414	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
22	15⅝	PleNG	1.56a	8.7	7	5	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
16⅝	6⅛	Pier 1	.15e	.9	9	7	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
41⅛	32	Pilsbry	1.72	4.9	7	19	35⅝	34⅝	35⅛	
31⅜	23⅝	Pioner	s1.16	3.6	11	189	u32	30⅝	32	+1½
30½	21⅝	PitnyB	1.20	4.4	7	95	27½	26⅝	27⅛	+1⅛
33¼	24⅝	PitnB pf	2.12	7.4		7	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+1
30⅝	17	Pittstn	1.28	5.2	12	911	23	21⅝	22⅝	+1⅛
7⅝	5	PlanRsc			7	98	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅜
22⅛	16⅝	Plantrn	.16	.8	14	4	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
25⅝	10½	Playboy	.12	.8	17	24	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	
34⅛	17	Pneumo	1	3.4	11	22	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	11⅛	PogoPd	.20b	1.1	12	718	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
56	22⅝	Polaroid	1	3.9	16	803	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ¼
23	11⅝	Pndrosa	.46	3.0	4	106	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
38	23⅝	PopTal	1.14	3.9	4	3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	13⅝	Portec	.80b	5.1	7	7	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅜
18⅝	13	PortGE	1.70	12.	10	373	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ½
106⅝	91	PoG pf	11.50	12.		z300	91	91	91	
25⅝	20⅝	PorG pf	2.60	12.		3	20½	d20½	20½	— ⅛
39	27½	Potlch	1.32	4.2	6	18	32¼	31½	31½	— ½
14⅝	11⅝	PotmEl	1.40	12.	7	106	12	11⅝	12	
41	33½	PotEl pf	2.44	7.4		1	33	d33	33	—1⅜
45½	32	PotEl pf	4.04	12.		z220	33	32½	33	+1
23	22⅝	Premier s			10	12	u23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅛
16	6⅝	Presley	s.36t	4.4	3	122	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+ ½
19⅝	14⅝	PrimeC s			13	272	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+ ½
89⅝	72½	ProcG	3.40	4.6	10	221	74½	73⅝	73⅝	+ ½
12	10⅝	PrdRsh s			9	86	12	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
28	18⅝	Proler	.75e	3.3	5	4	23	23	23	+ ⅛
17⅝	13	PSvCol	1.60	12.	10	208	13½	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
23½	18⅝	PSCol pf	2.10	11.		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
27	22⅜	PSInd	2.32	10.	6	175	22½	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
39	30	PSIn pf	3.50	11.		z100	32	31½	31½	— ⅜
82½	65½	PSIn pf	7.15	11.		z100	65	d65	65	— ½
97⅞	74½	PSIn pf	8.38	11.		z2000	76½	75½	75⅝	+ ⅝
27⅛	15	PSvNH	2.72	12.	6	97	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅞
27¼	20	PSNH pf	2.75	13.		z450	21⅞	20½	21⅞	+ ⅞
27¼	20¾	PSNH pf	2.81	13.		17	21⅛	21	21	
21½	17⅜	PSvNM	1.92	11.	7	42	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
23½	18⅝	PSvEG	2.20	11.	6	173	19⅜	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	12¼	PSEG pf	1.40	11.		2	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ¼
58⅝	44	PSEG pf	5.28	12.		z500	45⅝	45	45	+1
77¾	61½	PSEG pf	6.80	11.		z10	61½	61½	61½	
115	101½	PSE pf	12.25	12.		z20	103	103	103	+1
81½	66	PSEG pf	7.40	11.		z200	66	66	66	
104⅝	87	PSEG pf	9.62	11.		z150	87	87	87	
11⅞	5½	Publick				108	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ¼
5⅝	3⅜	Pueblo			4	24	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅜	PR Cem			4	8	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
17½	13⅜	PgSPL	1.64	12.	8	81	14	13¾	14	
41¾	29¾	Pullmn	1.80	4.9	7	56	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	+ ½
18½	14⅜	Purex	1.28	7.9	7	36	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
9¾	3⅜	PuritnFa				265	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅜
35¾	23⅝	Puroltr	1.36	4.9	7	10	28	27½	27⅝	— ¼
27⅞	22	QuakO	1.40	5.1	6	94	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+ ⅜
109½	100	QuaO pf	9.56	9.5		z50	100½	100½	100½	— ½
18	13½	QuakSO	s.80	5.3	10	163	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	+ ½
23	18⅝	Quanex s	1	4.5	8	7	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
16⅛	5⅝	Questor	.20	2.9	11	70	7¼	7	7	— ¼
		— R—R—R —								
14⅝	9	RBInd	.24	2.2	7	5	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
28¼	21⅛	RCA	1.40	7.4	7	630	21⅞	21¼	21⅛	+ ¼
62¾	50	RCA pf	4	8.2		26	50¼	d48¾	49	—1⅜
12½	8½	RLC s	.48	4.9	4	62	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	+ ¼
13	8⅝	RTE	.65	7.5	6	13	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
12⅝	10	RalsPur	.58	5.5	9	140	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
14¼	6⅝	Ramad	.12e	1.4	18	585	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
23	12⅜	Ranco	.84	5.6	6	173	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜
18¼	12⅛	RapAm	.60e	3.5	4	28	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ¼
63	48½	RapA pf	2.25	3.8		1	60	60	60	
21⅞	12⅜	Raymd Int	1	7.8	4	76	13	d12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
61¼	42½	Raythn	1.60	2.9	9	952	54⅝	54⅛	54⅝	+ ⅜
36⅝	18⅝	ReadBat	1	2.7	13	237	u36⅝	34⅝	36½	+1¼
16⅝	10⅜	RltRef	1.63e	14.	7	12	11½	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
8¼	3⅞	Redmn	.14e	2.0	5	124	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
10¼	7⅛	ReeceCp	.60	7.5	6	96	8¼	8	8	
33⅝	24½	ReevsB	2	7.6	3	14	26¼	25½	26¼	+ ⅜
16½	10⅝	ReichCh	.74	6.2	12	22	12	11¾	12	+ ⅜
70⅝	29⅜	ReinEl	1.60	2.3	14	17	69¾	69½	69½	
55⅝	31⅝	RelGp	2	4.3	4	45	46⅝	45½	46⅝	+1¼
26	21½	RelG pf	2.60	12.		4	21⅞	d21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
27½	23¼	Relia pf	2.68	11.		6	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	RepAir	.20	3.4	5	194	6	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
30	14⅝	RepCp	.60b	3.1	4	26	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅜
25⅝	13⅝	RepFnS s	1	4.5	5	16	22¼	22	22	— ¼
2⅝	1⅝	RepMtg				39	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
31	22⅛	RepStl	2	7.8	3	36	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
38	20⅝	RepTex	1	4.1	6	11	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
32¼	9¼	ResvOil	.30	.9	15	396	31⅝	31⅛	31⅜	
47⅛	19⅜	RsOil pf	1.75	3.8		22	46½	46½	46½	— ⅛
33⅝	20⅝	RevcoD	.80	3.1	18	6	25⅝	25¾	25¾	— ¼
17⅝	11½	Revere			3	76	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ½
55⅝	44¼	Revlon	1.56	3.4	11	324	46¼	45¾	46¼	+ ⅜
22½	12⅛	Rexham	.60	4.4	6	36	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	15⅛	Rexnrd	.96	5.6	6	88	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
66⅝	54½	Raymin	4.20	6.6	6	328	63⅝	62⅝	63⅝	+1¼
78½	60	Reyin pf	2.25	3.1		3	72	72	72	—1
50¼	46	Reyin pf	4.10	8.9		8	46	46	46	
39⅝	28⅝	RevMtl	2.20	7.1	3	39	31	30½	31	+1
80½	61⅜	RevM pf	4.50	7.1		6	63	62	63	+1¼
35	16⅝	RichCo	1.30	4.7	7	21	27⅝	27	27⅝	— ½
26	19⅝	RchMer	1.20	5.1	7	147	23½	22⅝	23½	+ ⅜
18⅝	15¼	RiegelT	1.60	9.4	3	5	17	16⅝	17	
38⅝	23⅝	RioGran	1	3.2	5	42	31	30¼	31	+ ½
20	13⅝	RioGr pf	.80	4.9		48	16¼	15¾	16¼	+ ½
26½	18½	RiteAid	.65	2.8	9	192	23½	22¼	23¼	+1
22¼	16⅛	Robshw	1.20	7.7	6	9	16⅝	16¼	16⅞	— ⅛
33⅝	24⅝	Robtsn	1.90	6.7	5	11	28⅝	28¼	28½	+ ⅜
12	8¼	Robins	.40	4.4	8	76	9	8⅝	9	— ⅛
18⅝	14½	RochG	1.48	10.	7	24	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
20⅝	16	RochTl	1.56	8.9	7	19	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
19½	10½	Rockowr	1j		6	11	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅜
46⅝	32	Rockwl	2.60	6.0	6	295	43½	42½	43½	+1
47⅜	38½	RohmH	2	4.8	6	90	41½	41	41½	+ ⅜
19¼	11¼	Rohrind			4	78	13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
31⅝	16¼	Rollins	.72	2.5	13	394	29⅜	28⅝	29	+ ½
40	28⅝	Rolm s			21	350	36¼	33⅝	36	+1⅜
4½	2⅜	Ronson				4	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	— ⅛
11⅞	9⅞	Roper s	.98	8.7	5	12	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
20½	13⅝	Rorer	.84	5.9	8	156	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
58	15	Rosario	.60	1.3	15	329	46⅝	45¼	46½	+ ⅜
33⅝	18	Rowan	.10	.3	14	246	u34½	33	34½	+1⅝
18¼	11⅞	RC Cos	1.84	8.5	16	76	12½	12⅛	12¼	+ ¼
80⅝	58	RoylD	5.53e	7.5	4	353	73½	72¼	73¼	+1
29	21⅜	Rubbrm	.92	3.3	9	15	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
11⅛	8⅝	RussTog	.88	10.	5	16	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
25⅝	14⅝	RyanH	1.20	6.4	6	58	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
27½	19½	RyderS	1b	4.6	6	50	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
		— S—S—S —								
10⅛	5⅝	SCA	.35t	4.9	8	284	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
32	16⅝	SCM	1.38	5.4	5	211	24¼	23⅝	24⅛	
26⅝	13⅛	SPSTec	.64	2.8	6	61	23¼	21⅝	23¼	+1¼
53⅝	26	Sabine	.56	1.0	33	131	u54	52⅝	54	+1
20⅝	8⅛	Safedin	.32	1.7	14	112	19½	19	19	— ½
44	34⅝	Safewy	2.60	7.1	6	36	36½	36¼	36½	+ ⅛
17⅝	7½	SageCp	.44	5.7	25	29	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
34⅝	21⅝	SJoMn	1.40	5.0	7	39	28¼	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅜
13¼	10⅝	StJoLP	1.26	12.	8	13	10½	d10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
68⅝	34⅝	StLSaF	2.50	5.1	7	4	49½	49¼	49¼	
11¼	8⅝	SPaul	1.03e	11.		45	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	27	StRegP	2	7.3	6	87	27¾	27½	27½	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅜	Salant	.40	7.4	7	13	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
11⅞	5	Sambos				328	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	
15⅝	13⅛	SDieGs	1.52	11.	8	93	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ¼
18⅝	10½	SJuanR	1.45t	9.7	12	83	15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
27½	14	Sanders	.50	2.0	18	134	24⅝	24½	24½	+ ⅛
55	29⅜	SFeInd	2.40	4.8	7	350	50	48¼	50	+1⅝
15¾	8	SFein pf	.50	3.7		14	13⅝	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
33½	18¼	SFeInt	.72	2.3	31	572	31⅜	29⅝	31⅜	+1⅜
17⅝	13	SafWel	.88	6.5	6	19	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ¼
9¼	4⅝	SaulRE				40	7	6⅞	7	
10⅝	5⅛	SavASip			10	31	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅜
13⅝	8¼	SavOnD	.40	3.8	7	39	10½	10¼	10½	
11⅞	9⅝	SavEIP	1	10.	4	17	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
14	11⅛	SavE A	1.34	12.		3	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
12⅝	10¼	SavE pf	1.28	12.		5	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅜
19¾	11⅜	Savin	.70	5.1	3	192	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ½
7⅝	4⅝	Saxon			6	116	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Schaefer				7	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
35¼	27¼	SchrPlo	1.44	5.0	7	430	29	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Schlitz	.30t			347	9	8¾	8¾	+ ½
89⅝	46⅝	Schlmb	s1.10	1.2	19	984	u91⅜	88⅛	91⅜	+3⅜
37½	25⅛	SciAtla	s.18	.5	20	73	37	36	37	+1
27¼	18	SCOA s	1.08	4.9	6	75	22⅝	21⅜	22¼	+ ⅜
5⅝	3½	ScotLad	.05e	1.0	6	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
30⅝	22	ScotFet	1.80	7.5	5	51	23¼	22½	23	+ ⅛
26	16⅝	ScottF	.80	3.7	8	37	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	13½	ScottP	.92	5.3	5	309	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+ ⅜
17⅝	9⅝	Scottys	.40	2.5	9	34	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
21½	17¼	Scovill	1.52	8.4	5	13	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅜
10⅝	6⅝	Scudder			17	18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
13⅝	9⅞	SeaCA pf	1.46	14.		19	10⅝	10⅛	10½	
25	14⅝	SeaCont	.42	2.8	5	164	15	14⅝	15	+ ¼
32⅝	24½	SeabCL	2.20	8.3	3	146	26½	26	26½	+ ⅜
18¼	9⅝	SeaWA	.30t		8	84	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
31⅞	23	Seatst	1.12	4.2	6	6	27	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
42¼	25	Seagrm	g1.12		12	383	36½	35	36½	+1½
23	10½	Seagry	.27e	1.5	6	15	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
19¾	14	SealAir	n.44	2.9	8	5	15⅛	15	15⅛	
32⅝	19¼	SealPw	1.30	4.3	7	8	30	30	30	
18⅝	11⅛	SearleG	.52	3.3	10	719	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ¼
22	17⅝	Sears	1.28	6.9	7	1433	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ¼
9½	4½	Seatrain				228	5	4⅝	4⅞	+ ¼
34⅝	25⅝	SecPac	n1.80	6.5	5	27	27⅝	27⅜	27½	+ ⅛
50	24½	Sedco	.64	1.3	43	382	49¼	48	49	+ ½
14	8	SeigLt	1.20	14.	6	28	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	SvCpInt	.34	4.1	5	5	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
14½	7⅝	Shakspr	.52	4.3	9	2	12	12	12	+ ⅛
18⅝	11⅜	Shaklee	.74	5.2	5	316	16	14	14¼	+ ⅜
43⅝	21¼	Shapell	.15	.4	4	6	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
18½	8⅝	ShearH	.48b	3.1	4	187	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+1
51⅜	30¼	ShellOil	2.40	4.9	8	277	48⅝	47⅛	48⅞	+1⅜
11⅝	7⅝	ShelGlo	.70	8.8	3	21	8½	7⅞	8	— ⅛
17⅝	13½	ShelG pf	1.35	9.9		4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
28⅝	19⅝	Shrwin	.15e	.6	14	22	25⅝	25¼	25¼	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
53½	44	Shrw pf	4.40	9.6		z190	46	46	46	
14¼	12	SierPac	1.34	11.	6	21	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
38⅝	19⅛	Signal	1	2.9	7	198	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	+ ⅜
38½	28⅝	Signode	1.72	5.1	6	93	34⅝	34	34	— ⅛
28⅝	11	SimPrec	.28	2.3	9	41	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	SimpPat	.56	6.2	10	121	9⅛	9	9	
16⅛	7⅛	Singer	.59t			162	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ¼
34	25¼	Singr pf	3.50	14.		15	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ½
12⅝	9¼	Skyline	.48	4.6	10	104	10½	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
22¼	16½	SmithA	1.40	8.5	3	16	16⅝	d16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
68½	41⅛	SmithIn	1.12	1.6	13	227	u70	69	70	+1½
54	38⅝	Smkln	s1.44	2.5	16	1844	u57	54	56⅝	+3
30⅝	14½	SmithTr	1	3.9	8	21	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ½
22¼	14½	Smucker	1.10	5.6	6	6	19½	19⅝	19½	+ ⅜
26⅝	20⅝	SnapOn	s.80	3.2	12	97	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
10⅝	6⅝	SonyCp	.18t	1.4	18	174	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ¼
21½	16½	SooLin	s.76t	4.3	7	15	17½	17¼	17½	
5¼	2⅝	SoAltFo				38	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
18	14⅝	SCrEG	1.68	11.	8	56	15¼	15	15⅛	
20⅝	16⅝	Solerin	1.74	9.5	7	6	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
55½	26⅝	Soudwn	.60	1.3	6	61	46⅝	45½	46⅝	+1¼
17	11½	SoetBk	.80	6.8	5	71	13⅝	13	13⅛	+ ¼
8⅝	6⅛	SoetPS s			5	63	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ¼
27⅝	23½	SCalEd	2.72	11.	5	1373	24½	24¼	24½	+ ¼
14⅝	11⅛	SouthCo	1.54	14.	8	938	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	17	SoInGE	1.52	8.8	7	10	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
49⅝	30⅛	SoNRes	1.50	3.3	8	26	45⅝	45¼	45⅝	+ ⅜
41	33⅝	SNETel	3.60	11.	6	29	34	33⅝	34	+ ⅜
54½	49½	SoNE pf	4.62	9.4		z100	49	d49	49	— ½
37⅝	25	SouPac	2.40	7.7	5	161	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
58⅝	44⅝	SouRy	3.20	5.9	5	58	54	52½	54	+1½
29⅝	24⅝	SoRy pf	2.60	11.		4	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
30½	18⅝	SoUnCo	1.92	6.3	8	22	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅜
32	25⅝	Southnd	.84b	3.1	8	426	27⅝	27⅜	27½	+ ⅛
49½	34⅛	SouRoyl s			23	103	48⅝	47¼	47⅝	+ ⅛
26	14⅝	SwtAir s	.28	1.4	5	46	20⅝	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
25⅝	20⅝	SwtBsh	1.40	6.7	6	1	21	21	21	— ⅛
24	11	SwtFore	.40	2.6	4	194	15½	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	SwtGas	n1.10	10.	8	41	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	11⅝	SwtPS	1.28	11.	8	54	12	11⅝	11⅝	
21⅝	10½	Sparton	.80	4.4	6	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
34⅝	17	SpectPh			16	97	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+1⅜
52⅝	40½	Sperry	1.56	3.4	6	507	45⅝	44	45¼	+1⅜
18⅝	14	SprnesM	1.20	7.6	4	5	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
25½	19⅝	SquarD	1.50	7.0	7	65	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
37¼	26⅝	Squibb	1.14	3.2	13	1094	35⅝	35⅛	35½	+ ¼
15¼	11⅛	StaRite	n.70	5.8	6	26	12⅝	12	12	
31⅝	16½	Staley	1	3.5	15	271	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅜
26⅝	21⅝	St md	1.48	6.7	8	292	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
48½	37	StdBr pf	3.50	8.5		z300	41	41	41	+1
28⅝	19⅝	StBPnt	.60	3.0	9	46	21½	20⅝	21⅛	+ ½
18⅝	11⅛	StdMotA	.64	5.5	5	16	11⅝	d11½	11⅝	— ⅛
62⅛	43½	StOilCl	3.20	5.6	6	1111	57⅝	55⅝	57⅝	+2⅝
80⅛	49⅝	StOInd	3	3.7	8	1467	u80⅝	78⅝	80⅛	+1⅝
78½	35⅝	StOilOh	1.60	2.0	15	747	u81½	76⅝	80½	+4⅛
12⅝	7⅝	StPacCp	.60	7.1	3	22	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ¼
19½	12⅝	Standex	.80	4.8	6	10	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	22¼	StanW	1.24	4.1	7	142	30⅝	29	30¼	+1¼
32¼	22⅝	Starret	1.48	5.0	6	6	29½	28⅝	29½	+1
6⅛	3½	StMotInv			9	26	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
11	9	StaMSe	1.05a	11.		40	9⅝	9½	9¼	
25	18½	StaufCh	s1.10	5.8	7	876	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
4⅝	3⅛	Steego	.12b	3.7	7	47	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
11¼	8⅝	Sterchi	.68	6.7	4	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
9½	6½	SterlBcp	.64	9.4	9	8	7	6⅞	7	
21⅛	14	SterlDg	.84	4.8	9	750	17¼	17¼	17⅝	
25½	17⅝	Sterndnt	.60	3.2	8	14	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	13	StevenJ	1.20b	8.6	4	32	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅜
41⅝	26½	StewWa	s1.88	5.9	7	22	32	30½	32	+1½
37⅝	22⅝	StokVC	1.48	6.0	6	14	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ¼
12⅝	9⅝	StokVC pf	1	10.		z280	10½	10	10	
58⅝	37⅝	StoneW	2.75b	6.8	9	17	40⅝	40¼	40¼	— ⅜
29⅝	10⅝	StonCon	.60	2.8	8	8	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
20⅝	14½	StopShp	1.20	7.9	4	209	15½	15¼	15¼	
23⅛	13¼	StorTec s			10	934	15½	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅜
51⅝	28⅝	Storer	1.30	3.0	8	84	43½	43¼	43½	+ ½
17⅝	12⅝	StridRit	1.08	7.8	6	27	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	SuavSho	.20	6.7	6	8	3	3	3	+ ⅛
36⅝	16½	SubPrG	1.44	4.0	8	140	36⅝	35⅝	36⅝	+1
24⅝	23	SunChm	s.60	2.6	5	9	23¼	23	23	— ¼
28⅝	18⅝	SunEl	.60	3.2	10	36	19½	18⅝	19	
70⅝	36⅝	SunCo	3	4.7	8	631	63⅝	62	63½	+1⅛
73	37½	SunC pf	2.25	3.4		15	66	63⅝	66	+3⅛
25	16⅝	Sunbm	1.50	8.5	5	104	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
36¼	19	Sundstr	1.20	3.6	9	213	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝	+1½
86½	52½	Sunds pf	3.50	4.4		20	80	80	80	+1
22⅝	9	SunsM	.40	2.3	9	62	17⅝	17	17⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	15⅝	SuprVal	.66	3.2	9	174	21	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅜
116	99	SuprOil	s.70	.6	16	629	u119½	111	119½	+9
19⅝	10⅝	SupmkG	.48	2.9	5	39	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
40	23½	Supm pf	1.30	3.9		2	33	33	33	+1½
8⅝	3⅛	Supscp				62	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
24½	18½	Swank	1.40a	7.5	5	18	19	18⅝	18⅝	
24⅝	14½	Sybron	1.08	6.6	8	40	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	+ ⅛
40	29⅛	Sybrn pf	2.40	8.0		11	30	30	30	
		— T—T—T —								
17⅝	11¼	TRE s	.84	5.9	7	86	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅜
41⅝	33⅛	TRW	2	5.4	6	196	35⅝	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
79	63⅝	TRW pr	4.50	6.8		2	66¼	66¼	66¼	
32	17⅝	TaftBrd	.76	2.4	8	511	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	1⅝	Talcott				49	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
12½	8	Talley	1	12.	8	28	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	9	Talley pf	1	11.		10	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
19⅛	15⅝	TampE	1.44	9.8	7	115	16⅛	15⅝	16	— ⅛
29⅝	17⅝	Tandy			9	1551	28⅝	27⅝	28⅜	+1⅜
6⅝	3⅝	Tandycft n			4	123	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	7⅝	Tappan	.40	2.3	13	10	17¼	17¼	17¼	
16⅝	9⅛	Tchncolr	.72	4.6	5	65	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	Technicn			13	17	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	— ⅛
61½	41½	Tektrnx	.84	1.5	12	88	56⅝	55	55	+1⅛
18	7⅝	Telcom	.70	6.1	3	40	11½	11	11½	+ ⅛
11¼	4	Telecor	6.60c		3	105	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅛
154½	84¼	Teledn	9.92t	7.8	5	744	127⅝	122⅝	127½	+4⅝
21⅝	9¼	Teleprmt			18	309	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Telex			20	107	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
39½	29	Tenneco	2.40	6.3	7	737	38	37	38	+1
88¼	74½	Tenc pr	7.40	10.		20	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	
28⅝	14½	Teradyn			14	174	u29	27⅝	29	+1⅛
19⅝	7	Tesoro			7	815	16½	15⅝	16½	+ ⅛
33⅝	19½	Tesor pf	2.16	7.3		72	29⅝	28	29⅝	+ ⅜
32½	22⅝	Texaco	2.16	7.3	5	7357	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+1½
45⅝	31⅝	TexCm	1.60	3.9	8	2	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
61⅝	33⅝	TexEst	2.20	4.6	9	32	59⅝	58⅝	59	+ ⅛
27⅝	23⅝	TxET pf	2.40	10.		100	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
28⅝	24⅝	TxET pf	2.87	11.		3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	22⅝	TexGT	s1.46	6.0	7	3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
24½	16	Texind	.60	3.4	4	62	17⅝	17⅝	17½	+ ⅛
101	75⅝	TexInst	2	2.2	12	400	90⅝	88½	90⅝	+2⅛
15⅝	6⅝	TexInt				251	13½	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
55½	25⅝	TexOGs	.48	.9	13	166	55	53	54⅝	+1⅝
20⅝	16⅝	TexUtil	1.64	9.1	7	252	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
33	18	Texsulf	1.20	4.4	9	101	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	3⅛	Texfil Ind			2	107	3⅝	3⅝	3½	
29⅝	22⅝	Textron	1.80	7.2	6	302	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	+ ½
32	24⅝	Textr pf	2.08	7.6		8	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ⅛
46	27¼	Thiokol	1.55	3.9	6	194	40⅝	40	40¼	+ ¼
46⅝	39	ThmBet	1.52	3.8	10	106	40	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅜
13⅝	8¼	Thomin	.56b	4.9	5	18	11⅝	11¼	11⅛	
28⅝	20⅝	ThmJW	1.80	7.7	6	23	23½	23⅛	23⅝	— ½
17¼	10	Thrifty	.66	5.5	9	67	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅜
29⅝	19⅝	Tidwatr	.90	3.2	11	60	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+1⅜
27⅝	19	Tigerint	.80	4.1	5	390	19½	19⅛	19⅝	— ¼
49⅝	35⅝	Timeln	1.66	4.0	8	183	41½	41¼	41½	+ ⅛
35⅝	26½	Timl pfB	1.57	3.2		185	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+ ⅜
36⅝	26⅝	TimesM	1.20	3.6	7	36	33⅝	33½	33½	+ ⅜
63½	45	Timkn	3a	6.0	5	170	50⅛	49⅝	50⅛	+ ⅜
31	19⅝	ToddSh			4	23	23	22⅝	23	+ ½
25⅝	12⅝	Tokheim	.60	3.7	7	31	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+ ½
23⅝	17⅝	TolEdis	2.20	12.	6	103	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
24½	19⅝	TolEd pf	2.36	12.		2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
22½	17½	TolEd pf	2.21	13.		2	17⅝	d17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	TonkaCp			28	7	11	10⅝	11	
11¼	8⅝	ToolRol	.40b	4.4	6	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
29⅝	17⅝	TorsCo	.88	4.3	7	49	21⅛	20½	20½	— ⅛
29½	18⅝	TovRUs n			13	332	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+1⅛
23	15⅝	Tracor	s.40	1.9	8	70	21	20½	20⅝	+ ⅜
23½	16¼	Trane s	.92	4.9	9	8	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
36	27⅝	TranUn	2.36	7.6	7	123	31⅝	30⅝	31⅛	
27⅝	13⅝	TW Corp			9	980	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
7	4	TWCo wt				200	6⅝	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
21¼	16	TWC pf	2	12.		5	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	13⅝	TWC pf	1.90	14.		36	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
32⅝	22¼	TWC pf	2.66	12.		38	23¼	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	14⅝	Transm	1.12	6.4	5	139	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	17½	TransInc	2.04	11.		21	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
36⅝	18½	Transco	1.34	3.3	15	656	u38½	36⅝	38⅛	+1⅛
14½	6⅝	Transcn	.60	8.1	8	88	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛

(Continued on Page 10)

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, November 12, 1979

Dollar Bonds

[A]lcoa 10-89	86	87
[A]rgentina 9⅝-84	91⅜	92⅝
[...]land 7½-82	91½	92½
[Au]stralia 8⅝-91	82⅝	83⅝
[Au]stralia 8¼-92	78½	79½
[...]co 10¼-87	82	84
Tokyo 7⅝-84	85	86
[B]arclays 8½-92	81	82
[...]CHyd. 7⅜-85	83	84
[...]ell Can 7⅝-87	80⅝	81⅜
[Be]neficial 9⅝-87	87⅝	88⅝
[...]FCE 8⅝-83	90⅝	91⅜
[...]enac 9⅝-89	88¼	89¼
[C]arter H.H. 9⅝-86	88	89
[...]n NatlR 8⅝-86	83¼	84¼
[...]arbonas 8⅝-81	92⅝	93⅝
[...]NT 9½-86	88⅝	89⅝
[...]amalca 10¼-91	88	89
[...]ns. Foods 7½-91	78⅝	79⅝
[...]ntinental 9⅝-86	88⅝	89⅝
[...]ome Pet. 10-84	86¼	87¼
[D]ominion 10¼-84	91¼	92¼
[...]ow Chem. 9⅝-94	85⅝	86⅝
[...]M 8⅝-88	85⅝	86⅝
EEC 8¼-82	90½	91½
EEC 7⅝-84	84⅝	85⅝
ECS 9-93	85	86
ECS 8⅝-97	78⅜	79⅜
EdF 9⅝-86	90	91
EIB 8-84	87	88
EIB 8⅝-93	80⅝	81⅝
Esso 8-86 (Nov.)	86⅝	87⅝
Eurofima 8½-83	89¼	90¼
EDC 9⅝-84	91½	92½
Finland 9½-86	88	89
Gessler 10-89	86½	87½
GMAC 9⅝-86	87⅜	88⅜
Gotaverken 8⅝-87	83½	84½
Gould 9⅝-85	89	90
GTE 9⅝-89	85¼	86¼
GulfWest 9⅝-84	87	89
Home Oil 9½-86	85	87
Hudson Bay 10-94	88⅝	89⅝
[...]SE Cnda 9-82	88	90
ITT 9½-89	85	86
Kennecott 9½-86	85¼	86¼
Kidde W. 8½-85	80	81
Kockums 8-83	89¼	90¼
ManToba 8⅝-83	89⅝	90⅝
Manitoba 9½-89	86	87
Michelin 10-94	86	87
Midld Intl 8⅝-86	88	89
NatWest 9-86(Jly)	89⅝	90⅝
NBrunswick 9-83	91¼	92¼
NBrunsw. 9⅝-94	85½	86½
Newfoundld 10-94	87	88
NZealand 8½-83	89⅝	90⅝
Norskhyd 8½-92	81½	82½
Norway 9½-84	92	93
NScotia 9⅝-89	86⅝	87⅝
Occidental 10⅝-84	90½	91½
Ontario Hyd 8-87	80⅝	81⅝
Penney JC 8½-83	88½	89½
Pennwalt 9⅝-84	90	91
Pepsico 9⅝-84	91	92
Portland 10-84	87½	88½
Queb. Hyd. 10-99	88	89
Queb. Pro. 9-95	78½	79½
Saabscania 8½-89	76½	77½
Shell 8-86	85⅝	86⅝
Shell 7½-87	80¼	81¼
Sfind 8⅝-88	87	88
StatOil 9⅝-89	87	88
Sweden 9⅝-84	91½	92½
Transocean 8-86	87¼	88¼
Unilever 9⅝-87	87¼	88¼
UnOil 7½-87	86	87
UnBis 9-89	84½	85½
Utah 8-87	87	88
Vwagen 7⅝-87	81	82
Warner L. 9-84	90½	91½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4⅝-87	67½	69½
Baker 5½-93	138	—
BBC 4⅝-93	89	91
Beatrice 6¼-91	91	93
Beatrice 4½-92	78½	80½
Beecham 6⅝-92	95½	97
Boots 6⅝-93	84¼	85¾
Borden 6⅝-91	90	92
Borden 5-92	77½	79½
BroadHale 4⅝-87	64½	66½
Carnation 4-88	64	66
CIBA G. 4-94	87½	89½
Coke Bott. 6⅝-93	74	76
Cr Suisse 4½-91	122½	124½
Cr Suisse 4⅝-93	100½	102½
Cummint 6⅝-86	75	77
Dartind 4⅝-87	72½	74½
EastKodak 4½-88	69	71
Ford 6-86	74½	76½
Ford 5-88	67	69
Galveston 8⅝-94	98	99½
GenElec 4⅝-87	71½	73½
GenFoods 4⅝-82	86	88
Gillette 4⅝-87	64	66
GulWestn 5-88	83½	85½
Honda 5½-89	100½	102
Honeywell 6-86	76½	78½
ICI 6⅝-97	85½	86½
INA 6-97	88	90
ISE 6¼-89	85	87
ITT 4⅝-87	63½	65½
Lear 8-87	91½	93½
MorganJP 4⅝-87	85½	87½
Nabisco 5⅝-88	94½	96½
OwensIll 4½-87	93	95
PenneyJC 4½-87	64½	66½
RCA 5-88	66	68
Revlon 4⅝-87	111	113
Sperry 4⅝-88	85	87
Squibb 4⅝-87	74	76
Texaco 4½-88	72	74
Texas 7½-93	67	69
Tyco 8½-88	97½	99½
UBS 5-89	101½	103½
UnCarb 4⅝-82	87½	89½
WarnLamb 4½-87	68	70
WarnLamb 4⅝-88	62	64
Xerox 5-88	65½	67½

Bondtrade—Index
Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100

	Med.	Long.
Monday	98.172	98.637
Previous	98.172	98.616

Swiss Unemployment Up

BERN, Nov. 12 (AP-DJ) — Unemployment in Switzerland rose 1.26 percent in October from September, but jobless still were only 0.3 percent of the country's work force, the government's statistics office said today. The October number was 7,801, up from 7,704 the previous month but down 15.8 percent from 9,265 a year earlier.

European Gold Markets

November 12, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	393.80	393.25	+3.75
Zurich	393.00	393.50	+2.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	403.20	401.92	+2.60

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Basis	Nov. 79	Feb. 80	May 80
395	7.00- 9.00	36.00-38.00	—
415	3.00- 5.00	27.00-29.00	—
420	2.00- 4.00	25.00-27.00	—
430	.75- 1.75	21.00-23.00	35.50-37.50
440	—	17.00-19.00	30.00-32.00

Gold Trading 392.00-394.00

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 12

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 9)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
101	88	TrG pf 10.32	12.		z250	88¾	d87¾	88¼	+ ¼
18½	10⅝	TrnsOh .40b	2.8	4	18	14¼	13⅝	14⅛	+ ¼
26	19¼	Tranwy 1.80	8.1	5	44	22½	22¼	22¼	+ ½
40⅝	32⅛	Travlrs 2.08	5.7	4	161	36¾	36¼	36¾	+ ⅜
44½	35	Travlr pf 2	5.0		3	40	40	40	+1¼
20¼	16⅝	TriCon 2.03e	11.		143	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
4	2⅛	TriSoM		4	20	3⅛	3	3	
11⅛	7⅝	Triaind .35e	4.4	5	48	8	7⅝	8	+ ¼
23⅞	14¾	TriaPc 1	5.6	6	72	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
13⅝	7	Trico .18	1.8	10	77	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ¼
18¾	16⅛	Trinityln s.60	3.4	11	346	17¾	16⅝	17¾	+1⅛
17½	13¼	TucsEP 1.42	9.9	7	102	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
46¼	24¼	TCFox 1.40a	3.4	6	87	41	40⅝	41	+ ⅛
22½	17	TwinDs 1	5.5	5	8	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅜
25¼	14⅞	TycoLab 1	4.7	7	95	21⅛	20¼	21⅞	+1⅛
18⅝	14	TylerCp .45	2.7	7	50	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
46⅝	22⅝	Tymshr		15	89	44⅛	42½	44⅛	+1¾
		— U—U—U —							
34⅝	20¼	UAL 1	4.8		614	21	20½	21	+ ¼
31⅝	20¾	UAL pf .40	2.0		1	20½	d20½	20½	— ¼
28	16⅝	UGI 1.64	6.6	8	9	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
28¾	24	UGI pf 2.75	11.		z550	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	
18⅛	12	UMC 1.20	9.7	5	39	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	
3½	1⅛	UMET Tr			12	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
29⅝	16¼	UNCRes .50	2.3	6	197	21⅞	20⅝	21⅝	+ ⅞
39½	17	UVind 18c		7	858	27⅛	26¼	26⅞	+ ⅜
14⅛	10	Unarco .88	7.4	5	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
67¼	56⅝	UnlNV 4.27e	7.4	5	10	57⅝	57½	57⅝	+ ⅜
52½	42	UCamp 2.60	6.0	7	81	43⅝	42½	43⅝	+1⅛
44½	33⅝	UnCarb 3	7.4	5	413	40½	39⅝	40⅝	+1
9⅝	3⅞	UnionCp .32t	4.5	7	177	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
15	11	UnElec 1.44	13.	7	173	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
35½	31½	UnEl pf3.50	11.		z40	32½	32½	32½	
48	36½	UnEl pf4.50	12.		z200	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ¼
79⅝	63¼	UnEl pfL 8	13.		z100	64¾	63½	63½	—3½
22½	16½	UnEl pf2.13	13.		1	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
27½	23¾	UnEl pf 2.72	11.		27	24⅞	d23½	24⅞	+ ⅞
79	63½	UnEl pfH 8	13.		3	63¾	63½	63¾	+ ½
49⅝	33	UOilCl s1.30	2.9	8	773	45⅝	41⅞	45	+3
74	50¾	UPacC 2.30	3.3	9	637	69¼	68⅝	69	+ ⅝
8¼	3⅝	Uniroyal			325	4⅛	4	4	
74½	40	Uniroyl pf 8	20.		z400	40½	40¼	40¼	— ¼
12⅛	7⅝	UnBrnd .20a	2.0	6	64	10¼	10	10¼	
14¼	10½	UBrd pf1.20	11.		5	10¼	10¼	10¼	
53⅝	30½	UEnRs 2.48	4.7	6	161	52⅝	50¾	52⅝	+2⅜
31½	28	UFinCl s.90	3.0	8	152	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅜
30⅝	13⅝	UnGrty .16	.7	7	93	23¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
25⅝	21½	UIllum 2.68	12.	6	13	22⅝	22½	22½	
22¼	17¼	UIlu pf 2.20	12.		z100	18	18	18	+ ¾
20⅝	12½	Unitind .90	5.5	5	6	16¼	16	16¼	+ ½
18	8¾	Unitinn .22	1.5	6	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
12¾	9½	UJerBk 1.04	10.	4	15	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
7⅛	6⅝	UnMM n			16	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
3⅛	1⅞	UnPkMn			53	2½	2⅜	2½	
32⅝	22⅝	UnRefa s.80a	2.9	4	18	28⅛	27⅝	28	+ ⅞
20½	14¼	USFoS 1.58e	9.2		67	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
12½	6½	USAir		3	157	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
26⅝	18	USAir pf1.87	10.		5	18½	18¼	18½	+ ½
41⅛	30	USFld 2.40	6.6	5	69	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	+ ¼
37⅞	23¾	USGyps 2.40	7.9	4	245	30¾	30	30½	+ ¼
33½	23½	USGy pf1.80	6.6		6	27¼	26¾	27¼	+ ½
16⅝	7	USHom .52	4.0	4	392	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
10½	7¼	USInd .76	8.4	5	100	9	8⅞	9	
18⅛	11¾	USLeasg .52	4.0	5	20	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅝
9¾	4⅝	US Rty			8	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
24¾	18⅛	USShoe 1.48	8.1	4	31	18¼	18⅛	18¼	
26⅝	18⅞	USSteel 1.60	8.5	4	1171	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
37⅛	30½	USTobc 1.84	5.9	9	5	31½	31¼	31¼	
43¾	35¼	UnTech 2.20	5.9	6	330	37⅜	37	37¼	+ ¼
186¼	156¾	UTch pf 8	4.9		1	162½	162½	162½	—3½
58	47½	UTch pf3.87	7.8		69	49⅞	49½	49⅞	+ ⅜
27⅝	23⅛	UTch pf2.55	11.		306	23¾	23⅝	23¾	
21⅞	16¾	UnlTel 1.52	8.4	7	187	18¼	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
26½	20⅝	UnlT 2pf1.50	6.6		3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
37½	13¼	Unitrod .50	1.5	13	119	33¼	31½	32⅞	+1⅞
10¾	6¾	Univar .56	5.9	5	16	9½	9⅜	9½	
22	13	UnivFd .96	7.3	9	22	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
24½	15⅝	UnLeaf 1.20	6.2	7	13	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ⅛
50½	40	Upjohn 1.72	3.8	9	547	44¾	43¾	44⅝	+ ⅞
28	17	USLIFE .68	2.8	6	71	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	+ ⅝
35⅛	27	USLIF pf3.33	12.		4	27½	27	27½	+ ½
19¾	16⅛	UtaPL 1.76	10.	11	189	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ¼
30	25⅛	UtPL pf2.80	11.		3	25⅞	25½	25½	
		— V—V—V —							
21	16¾	VF Cp 1.40	7.6	5	780	18⅞	18	18⅝	+ ⅝
37½	14	VSI Cp .60	1.6	10	27	37¼	36⅞	37¼	+ ⅜
9	5	ValleyIn .40	7.0	11	18	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
14¾	11¼	VanDrn .92	7.4	4	2	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ½
27⅝	13	Varian .40	1.6	22	123	25	24½	25	+ ¼
11⅜	7½	Varo .40	4.6	7	106	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
39½	16⅛	Veeco .60	1.7	12	50	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	+ ½
6¾	4⅛	Vendo			3	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
13½	10¼	VestSe 1.36e	13.		37	10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
34	21¾	Viacom .32	1.0	14	76	32⅝	31	32⅝	+1⅞
14¾	10⅝	VaEPw 1.40	13.	6	1072	11	10⅞	10⅞	
83	63¾	VaEP pf7.72	12.		z140	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	+1⅛
97½	72	VaEP pf8.60	12.		z50	73	d71½	71½	—1
101½	77⅝	VaEP pf9.75	12.		z330	79½	78⅝	79½	+1⅞
29	21¾	VaEP pf2.90	12.		8	23¼	23⅛	23¼	+ ½
29¾	7¾	Vornado .60	2.7	35	89	22½	22	22⅜	— ¼
15⅝	10⅞	Vulcinc .75	6.3	4	29	11⅞	11	11⅞	+ ⅞
37	27	VulcnM 1.60	4.7	7	3	34¼	34⅛	34¼	
		— W—W—W —							
41¼	19½	WUI .80	2.2	11	36	36	35¼	35⅞	+ ⅞
19	11⅞	Wabash .60	4.6	4	18	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅞
21	15½	Wachov .86	4.7	7	252	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ¼
7¼	3½	WachRty			19	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ¼
34½	20¼	WalMrt .30	1.0	13	18	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
30⅝	23½	Walgrn 1.50	5.5	6	36	27⅝	26¾	27⅝	+ ⅝
44½	30⅝	WlkrA g1.60a		8	41	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	+ ⅞
28⅝	21⅝	WallBus 1	3.7	7	2	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	17¾	WalMu 1.60	6.8	4	19	23½	23⅛	23⅝	+ ¼
35⅞	26⅛	WaltJm 1.80	6.2	5	58	29⅛	28¾	29	+ ¼
11¾	10	WaltJ pf 1	10.		z300	10	10	10	
12⅝	7	WardFd		6	25	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
13	8	Warnaco .35r	3.5	4	12	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅜
54⅞	21⅞	WarnS 1.80	3.3	8	81	53¾	53½	53¾	
44	32⅝	WrnComs 1	2.4	8	356	41⅞	40½	41¼	+1
26½	17⅝	WarnrL 1.32	6.9	9	1121	19	18¼	19	+ ⅜
27½	22⅛	WashGs 2.40	11.	14	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
39	22½	WshNat 1.40	5.2	6	20	27	26¾	26¾	— ½
23⅝	19½	WshWt 2.08	10.	7	11	20½	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
38⅝	23½	WasteM .70	2.0	12	60	35¾	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅞
29¾	15	WatkinJ .40	1.5	16	83	25⅞	25	25⅞	+ ⅝
6¾	4⅛	WayGos .24	5.2		6	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7	4¾	WeanUn .20	4.0	24	7	5	4¾	5	
25¼	10⅝	WebbD .20	1.5	12	285	13¼	12¾	13	+ ⅛
33⅜	25⅝	WellsF 1.72	6.3	5	107	27¼	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	WelFM 1.35e	10.	7	26	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ¼
49¼	41	WPenP pf4.50	11.		z180	42½	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
37½	27¼	WtPtPe 2.80	9.3	5	2	30¼	30⅛	30¼	+ ⅜
14	9⅜	WstctT g.80			3	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
12	7⅝	WnAirL .40	4.4	4	1946	9⅛	8½	9⅛	+ ⅝
30⅛	21½	WAir pf 2	8.1		9	24¾	24	24¾	+1⅞
35	23	WnBnc 1.64	5.7	5	50	28⅝	28⅛	28¾	+ ¾
32	27⅛	WnCoNA s.32	1.0	18	225	u32¾	31¾	32¾	+ ¾
		WnCo pf2.12	7.9		115	26¾	24¾	26¾	
62½	27⅞	WPacl 23.75e	1.6	6	367	u62¾	60¾	61⅞	— ⅛
24¾	14½	WUnion 1.40	6.7		279	20¾	19⅞	20¾	+ ¾
54	40½	WnUn pf4.60	10.		7	44	42	44	
11	8⅞	WUn dpf1.18	13.		21	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	19⅛	WUTI pf2.56	13.		5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
23	16	WestgEl .97	5.4	5	902	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ¼
35¼	23⅝	Wstvac 1.50	5.1	7	34	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	— ¼
48½	36⅝	Weyr pf2.80	7.2		461	38¾	38⅛	38¾	+ ⅝
35⅞	26¼	WheelF 1.20	3.9	8	192	31	30⅝	31	+ ½
39⅝	29½	WheelF pf 2	6.2		10	32¼	31½	32¼	+1¼
65¼	60⅝	WhelLE 5.75	9.4		z10	61	61	61	—1
24¾	9⅝	WheelPit		1	9	17½	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
49½	36	WhelPit pf5	13.		z50	37½	37½	37½	
22½	17½	Whirlpl 1.40	7.7	7	499	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ¼
27⅜	16¾	WhitC 1.40	6.1	5	30	23¼	22⅝	23	+ ¼
42¾	33	WhitC pfC 3	9.1		3	33	33	33	
8	5	WhiteMt		2	109	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	10⅝	Whittak .50	3.4	5	196	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	— ⅛
17¼	12½	Wickes 1.04	7.4	4	102	14¼	13¾	14	— ⅜
13⅝	7½	Wiebldt .44	4.4	12	9	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
24⅝	14	Williams 1	4.5	14	502	22¼	22	22¼	
13¾	6⅜	WilshrO .14	1.3	35	76	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ½
33¾	25⅛	WinDx 1.68	5.7	9	209	29½	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Winnbgo		106	60	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	7¾	WinterJ 1	13.	18	11	7⅝	d 7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	22½	WisEP 2.38	10.	6	48	23⅝	22¾	23⅛	+ ¼
25⅞	19	WisGas 2.04	10.	6	69	20	19½	19⅞	+ ⅜
27½	24	WisG pf2.55	10.		1	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
20⅝	16⅞	WiscPL 1.84	11.	7	11	17⅝	17½	17½	+ ⅛
19⅞	16¼	WiscPS 1.72	10.	6	20	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
29¼	18⅝	Witco 1.40	5.4	6	45	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅜
13⅝	10	WitirR .80	7.0	8	21	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
13⅝	7½	WolvrW .36	3.3	5	123	10⅞	10	10⅞	+ ⅜
24⅝	13⅛	Womatc .66	3.6	8	16	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
38¼	17½	WoodPt .48	1.4	18	90	35	34	34⅞	+ ⅞
32	17⅞	Wolwth 1.60	6.1	6	147	26¼	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅜
44	27	Wolw pf2.20	6.0		2	36½	36½	36½	
9½	4¾	WorldAir		5	5	5	5	5	
76¾	62	Wrigly 2.88a	3.8	9	32	76	75⅝	76	— ⅛
12⅛	8¾	Wurlitzr .48	5.3	16	4	9	8⅞		+ ⅛
19	11½	Wyiain .80	6.3	7	14	12⅝	12½	12¾	
10¾	7½	WyleLb s.40	4.6	7	7	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Wyly		10	30	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
		— X—Y—Z —							
69⅛	50	Xerox 2.40	4.1	9	978	59¼	58⅝	59¼	+ ¾
28⅞	14¼	XTRA s .52	2.6	4	240	19⅞	18⅝	19⅝	+1⅛
19¾	14⅛	Yatess .20	1.2	5	20	17	16⅝	17	+ ¾
25	15	ZaleCp 1.08	5.8	6	5	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
25¼	10⅛	Zapata .30b	1.5	15	273	20½	19½	20½	+1¼
116	61	Zapata pf 2	2.0		1	100	100	100	+7
14⅝	9¼	ZayreCp		4	79	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
15½	9⅝	ZenithR 1	11.	8	450	9⅝	9⅜	9½	
22⅝	11⅛	ZeroCp .48	2.4	9	14	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅜
19½	13	Zurnind .80	5.0	6	33	16⅛	16	16	

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Delcared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrents. xw—Without warrents. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Chicago Futures

November 12, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	4.25½	4.32	4.24½	4.31¼	+.08½
Mar	4.45	4.57	4.44	4.51½	+.09½
May	4.47	4.55	4.47	4.54¾	+.09½
Jul	4.39½	4.45	4.39½	4.44½	+.06
Sep	4.51	4.56	4.51	4.55¼	+.05¼
Dec	4.64	4.70½	4.64	4.69½	+.07½

Sales Fri. 7,031.
Total open interest Fri. 58,367, up 313 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	2.62	2.68½	2.62	2.65¾	+.03¾
Mar	2.79	2.84¾	2.79	2.82¼	+.03¾
May	2.90¼	2.94½	2.90¼	2.93	+.03¼
Jul	2.95¾	3.00¾	2.95¾	2.98¾	+.03
Sep	2.99¾	3.02½	2.99¾	3.02½	+.03¾
Dec	3.02	3.06	3.02	3.05¾	+.03¼

Sales Fri. 24,500.
Total open interest Fri. 180,218, off 257 from Thur.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton) (Silver in pence per troy ounce)
November 12, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	982.00	984.00	957.00	959.00
3 months	998.00	999.00	973.50	974.00
Cathodes: spot	962.00	964.00	937.00	939.00
3 months	978.00	979.00	954.00	955.00
Tin: spot	7,580.00	7,600.00	7,530.00	7,550.00
3 months	7,420.00	7,425.00	7,430.00	7,440.00
Lead: spot	601.00	603.00	575.00	576.00
3 months	598.00	598.50	570.00	571.00
Zinc: spot	334.00	336.00	332.00	333.00
3 months	344.00	345.00	340.50	341.00
Silver: spot	782.00	784.00	781.50	783.00
3 months	801.00	801.50	798.00	799.00
Aluminium: spot	835.00	845.00	842.00	844.00
3 months	797.00	798.00	801.00	802.00
Nickel: spot	2,750.00	2,755.00	2,780.00	2,800.00
3 months	2,795.00	2,800.00	2,815.00	2,820.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
November 12, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Dec	183.75	178.50	183.40	184.25	178.00	179.20
Mar	187.75	182.75	187.20	187.25	183.60	183.70
May	187.75	182.75	187.20	187.35	183.40	183.50
Aug	187.25	182.50	186.50	186.75	182.50	182.90
Oct	186.50	182.50	186.40	186.75	182.50	182.55
7,847 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Dec	1,570	1,444	1,450	1,451	1,451	1,452
Mar	1,468	1,447	1,457	1,459	1,450	1,454
May	1,483	1,465	1,468	1,470	1,467	1,468
Jly	1,495	1,483	1,485	1,488	1,481	1,482
Sep	1,518	1,498	1,499	1,500	1,495	1,500
Dec	1,530	1,527	1,525	1,527	1,510	1,530
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,537	1,555	1,535	1,560
3,461 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Nov	1,848	1,835	1,847	1,848	1,818	1,819
Jan	1,896	1,857	1,888	1,889	1,853	1,859
Mar	1,800	1,777	1,796	1,798	1,877	1,878
May	1,775	1,754	1,767	1,768	1,762	1,764
Jly	1,759	1,758	1,762	1,764	1,259	1,761
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,747	1,754	1,751	1,754
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,725	1,755	1,746	1,750
4,634 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
November 12, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Dec	1,685	1,685	1,680	1,685	+ 30
Mar	1,710	1,680	1,702	1,705	+ 20
May	1,730	1,702	1,730	1,732	+ 27
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,730	1,758	+ 25
Aug	1,745	1,745	1,735	1,755	+ 30
Oct	1,745	1,745	1,755	1,768	+ 25
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,750	1,760	+ 35
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,760	1,780	+ 30
1,200 lots.					
COCOA					
Dec	1,290	1,290	1,275	1,310	— 4
Mar	1,295	1,285	1,285	1,300	+ 17
May	1,320	1,315	1,310	1,320	+ 23
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,310	—	+ 28
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,345	1,365	+ 25
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,365	1,380	+ 25
18 lots					

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	26.50
Albert Heijn	79.20
Algembank	337.50
Amrobank	68.70
A'Dam Rub	44.70
Fokker	24.70
Heineken	78.30
H.V.A.	46.80
Hoogovens	25.00
K.L.M.	74.80
Nat. Nedder	115.40
Pakhoed	48.50
Philips	21.80
Robeco	159.50
Rolinco	138.50
Rorento	106.80
Royal Dutch	145.90
Unilever	115.30
Van Ommer	207.00
VMF-Stork	42.50

Anp-Cbs Index: 85.28
Previous: 84.20

Brussels

Arbed	2,090
GBL (B.lamb)	1,580
Cockerill	344
Electrobel	6,510
GB-Inno-BM	2,340
Hoboken	2,545
Petrofina	5,270
Ph. Gevaert	1,042
Soc. Generale	1,610
Solvay	2,390
Un. Miniere	692

Bourse Index: 126.45
Previous: 125.87

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	36.50
B.A.S.F.	135.70
Bayer	125.20
Commerzbnk	183.50
Cont. Gummi	47.80
Daimler	243.00
Demag	137.00
Deutsche Bnk	252.00
Dresdner Bnk	195.00
Hoechst	124.40
Hoesch	37.70
Karlstadt	251.50
Kaufhof	189.00
K.H.D.	202.00
Lufthansa	76.50
Mannesman	134.50
Metallgesell.	238.00
Neckermann	129.00
RWE.new	175.00
Schering	207.50
Siemens	249.60
Thyssen	78.20
Varta	160.20
Veba	141.80
Volkswagen	177.00

Siemen Index: 133.14
Previous: 133.41

London

Anglo-Am Cp	$8.68
Anglo-Am	0.83
Barclays Bnk	3.93
Beecham Gp	1.22
BICC	0.96
Boots	1.54
Bowater	1.53
BAT Ind.	2.48
BOC Int'l	0.57
Brit. Pet.	3.56
Burmah	1.65
Chartered	1.49
Cadbury Sc.	0.52
Cons.Gold Fds	3.17
Courtaulds	0.79
De Beer D	$7.54
Distillers	2.34
Dunlop	0.46
E Mus Ind	1.37
Free St Ged	23⅛
GEC	3.15
GKN	2.38
Glaxo Gp	3.93
Gt Un St	3.38
Guinness	1.43
Hawker-Sidd	1.52
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.23
Imps	0.79
Marks & Spen.	0.86
Metal Box	2.30
Plessey	1.08
Rand Mines	0.47
Rank Org.	1.80
Royal Dutch	34⅝
R.T.Z.	2.68
Shell	3.22
Thorn (A)	3.20
Tube Invest.	2.74
Ultramar	3.50
Union Carb.	$9.35
Vickers	1.15
War L3½	27 11/16
West Deep	$22⅝
West Drief	$56⅜
West Hold	$39⅛
Woolworth	0.60
ZCI	0.12½

F.T. 30 Index: 413.00
Previous: 408.90

Milan

Bastogi	745.00
ERBA	2,550.00
ErcMarelli	370.00
Fiat	2,355.00
Finsider	100.00
Generali	42,380.00
IFI	2,700.00
Italgas	730.00
Italsider	310.00
LaRinas	6,300.00
Montedis	170.00
Olivetti	1,330.00
Pirelli	1,980.00
Snia Visco	792.00

BCI Index: 85.15
Previous: 85.85

Paris

Air Liquide	459.00
BSN	838.00
Carrefour	1,511.00
Cim Lafarge	250.50
Cie Bancaire	338.00
CFP	256.00
CGE	332.50
CCF	162.70
Elf-Aquitaine	1,132.00
Ferodo	322.00
Gen Occident	275.00
Imetal	43.00
L.Oreal	645.00
Mach Bull	60.70
Michelin	804.00
Moet Henn	499.00
Moulinex	80.25
Paribas	220.00XD
PUK	94.20
Penarroya	49.90
Perrier	277.50
Peugeot	257.00
Rh Poulenc	139.00
Saclior	23.80
St Gobain	128.60
Suez	268.00
Telemecan	710.00
Thomson	202.00
Usinor	13.25

Agefi Index: 123.83
Previous: 122.91

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,210
Buehrle	2,390
B Boveri	1,810
Cib Geigy	1,255
Cr Suisse	2,230
Fisher	745
HofRochN	6,905
Nestle	3,300
Sandoz	4,100
Ste B. Suisse	389
Sulzer	2,800
U.B. Suisse	3,350

SBC Index: 329.80
Previous: 327.40

Old Court
DOLLAR COMMODITY TRUST
Prices on November 7, 1979
U.S. $38.45 Bid; U.S. $40.90 Offer.
Next dealing date November 21, 1979
N.M. ROTHSCHILD ASSET MANAGEMENT (C.I.) LTD.
P.O. Box 58, Guernsey C.I.
Tel.: Guernsey 26741. Telex: 41307.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Nov	6.51½	6.66½	6.51½	6.65¾	+.14¼
Jan	6.72½	6.86	6.72	6.85¾	+.15
Mar	6.96	7.09	6.95	7.08¼	+.14¼
May	7.14	7.26½	7.14	7.26	+.13¼
Jul	7.29	7.41	7.29	7.40¼	+.11½
Aug	7.38½	7.46½	7.38	7.45	+.10
Sep	7.42	7.47	7.42	7.47	+.10
Nov	7.44	7.55	7.43½	7.54	+.10¼

Sales Fri. 21,102.
Total open interest Fri. 114,894, off 134 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Dec	185.20	190.50	185.00	189.80	+4.90
Jan	187.20	192.70	187.20	192.30	+5.60
Mar	190.50	195.20	190.20	195.10	+5.20
May	192.70	197.70	192.60	197.20	+4.60
Jul	197.00	200.80	197.00	200.60	+3.60
Aug	198.50	201.50	198.50	201.50	+2.20
Sep	203.00	204.80	203.00	203.30	+2.00
Oct	203.20	205.00	203.20	204.70	+1.90
Dec	205.50	207.80	205.00	207.00	+1.80

Sales Fri. 7,223.
Total open interest Fri. 54,976, off 560 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Dec	26.20	26.70	26.16	26.68	+ .43
Jan	25.90	26.40	25.90	26.27	+ .40
Mar	25.65	26.09	25.60	26.02	+ .44
May	25.60	26.04	25.60	26.02	+ .44
Jul	25.75	26.10	25.75	26.10	+ .40
Aug	25.75	26.15	25.75	26.05	+ .37
Sep	25.80	26.20	25.80	26.10	+ .38
Oct	25.80	26.15	25.80	26.00	+ .35
Dec	25.95	26.35	25.95	26.27	+ .37
Jan	26.15	26.25	26.15	26.25	+ .40

Sales Fri. 5,757.
Total open interest Fri. 67,288, off 481 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	1.45½	1.48½	1.45½	1.48	+.04¼
Mar	1.59¾	1.63	1.59½	1.62½	+.04½
May	1.67½	1.71¼	1.67½	1.70¾	+.04¾
Jul	1.73	1.75	1.73	1.74¾	+.03¾
Sep	1.74½	1.77¼	1.74½	1.77	+.03

Sales Fri. 348.
Total open interest Fri. 5,894, off 55 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	70.70	71.57	70.55	71.25	+ .55
Jan	72.75	73.40	72.50	73.10	+ .65
Feb	74.05	74.40	73.65	73.90	+ .25
Apr	74.25	74.80	73.90	74.42	+ .25
Jun	75.25	75.57	74.70	75.05	+ .83
Aug	74.00	74.50	73.50	73.48	— .20
Oct	72.40	72.92	72.25	72.45	+ .05
Dec	72.75	73.45	72.75	73.45	+ .25

Est. sales 24,538; sales Fri. 25,007.
Total open interest Fri. 60,162, up 425 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	81.60	82.25	81.60	81.95	+ .25
Jan	87.15	87.75	86.90	87.30	+ .40
Mar	88.25	88.45	87.70	88.12	+ .25
Apr	88.25	88.60	87.85	88.32	+ .27
May	88.25	88.60	87.85	88.22	+ .22
Aug	87.00	87.85	86.85	87.85	+ .85
Sep	87.00	87.00	86.90	87.00	+ .30
Oct	86.40	86.40	86.40	86.40	+1.35

Est. sales 2,209; sales Fri. 2,546.
Total open interest Fri. 12,690, off 295 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.					
Dec	40.25	40.90	39.85	40.55	+ .33
Feb	42.45	43.25	42.25	42.50	+ .13
Apr	40.50	41.15	40.27	40.45	— .02
Jun	43.85	44.12	43.52	43.80	+ .17
Jul	45.00	45.45	44.57	44.85	+ .30
Aug	43.45	44.50	43.25	44.02	+ .42
Oct	42.30	43.25	42.30	42.95	+ .25
Dec	43.40	44.50	43.15	43.55	
Feb	44.55	45.07	44.55	44.55	— .55

Est. sales 7,786; sales Fri. 5,687.
Total open interest Fri. 26,721, off 421 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	52.60	54.27	52.20	54.27	+2.00
Mar	53.10	54.65	52.60	54.65	+2.00
May	53.90	55.42	53.65	55.42	+2.00
Jul	55.50	56.60	54.70	56.60	+2.00
Aug	54.30	55.50	53.70	55.50	+2.00

Est. sales 6,675; sales Fri. 6,558.
Total open interest Fri. 22,591, up 594 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb					
Nov	41.92	42.90	41.75	42.90	+1.45
Dec	42.00	42.75	42.00	42.67	+ .67
Jan	43.45	43.75	43.38	43.75	+ .60
Feb	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	
Mar	44.95	44.95	44.95	44.95	— .05
Apr	45.00	45.10	44.90	45.10	+ .10

Sales Fri. 83.
Total open interest Fri. 1,119, off 24 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Nov	59.50	59.90	59.50	59.90	+2.00
Dec	63.50	63.90	61.90	63.40	+ .75
Jan	60.50	60.50	59.00	59.25	— .45

Est. sales 75; sales Fri. 91.
Total open interest Fri. 300, up 20 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Nov	233.00	238.10	231.00	237.50	+4.30
Jan	216.00	220.20	215.10	219.50	+3.30
Mar	211.50	215.00	209.50	214.30	+2.90
May	211.00	214.00	209.30	213.10	+1.90
Jul	209.00	211.50	208.30	210.70	+2.30
Sep	205.00	207.80	204.80	206.90	+2.30

Est. sales 2,900; sales Fri. 2,501.
Total open interest Fri. 11,892, off 331 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Nov	180.40	181.40	179.00	180.50	+1.50
Jan	184.20	185.80	183.50	184.80	+1.30
Mar	187.00	188.50	185.50	187.50	+1.50
May	188.50	190.90	187.50	190.00	+1.00
Jul	191.00	193.00	189.50	192.50	+2.00
Sep	192.00	194.80	190.50	193.80	+1.80
Nov	192.00	193.50	192.00	193.50	+ .70
Jan	192.00	194.00	192.00	193.50	+ .50
Mar	.	.	.	195.00	+ .50

Sales Fri. 313.
Total open interest Fri. 4,086, off 34 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Dec	88.70	88.73	88.45	88.73	+.50
Mar	89.24	89.24	89.05	89.24	+.50
Jun	90.01	90.01	89.78	90.01	+.58
Sep	90.60	90.61	90.38	90.61	+.50
Dec	90.60	90.99	90.57	90.99	+.50
Mar	91.18	91.30	90.87	91.17	+.37
Jun	91.10	91.49	91.18	91.30	+.28
Sep	91.18	91.53	91.18	91.30	+.19

Est. sales 7,850; sales Fri. 3,924.
Total open interest Fri. 37,483, off 118 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Dec	77-20	78-11	77-20	78-11	+48
Mar	77-05	78-08	77-05	78-08	+48
Jun	78-07	78-29	78-00	78-29	+45
Sep	78-29	79-13	78-16	79-13	+46
Dec	79-02	79-20	78-28	79-20	+45
Mar	78-31	79-21	78-28	79-21	+45
Jun	78-27	79-21	78-27	79-21	+45
Sep	79-04	79-18	78-15	79-18	+48
Dec	78-16	79-14	78-164	79-14	+50
Mar	78-17	79-11	78-15	79-11	+47
Jun	78-23	79-08	78-23	79-08	+47

Sales Fri. 8,264 contracts.
Total open interest Fri. 69,806, up 54 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Dec	14.28	14.28	14.06	14.18	— .46
Mar	13.25	13.28	13.05	13.05	— .50
Jun	12.24	12.30	12.10	12.11	— .44
Sep	.	.	.	21.12	— .43

Sales Fri. 117 contracts.
Total open interest Fri. 1,048, up 20 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Dec	80-15	81-15	80-12	81-09	+42
Mar	80-20	81-28	80-20	81-22	+45
Jun	81-02	82-19	81-02	82-12	+47
Sep	81-16	82-31	81-16	82-27	+52
Dec	82-02	83-08	82-02	83-04	+48
Mar	82-16	83-16	82-16	83-4	+48
Jun	82-16	82-18	82-15	83-18	+43
Sep	82-25	83-17	82-23	83-17	+49
Dec	82-28	83-14	82-25	83-16	+48
Mar	82-27	83-12	82-27	83-12	+48
Jun	82-27	83-02	82-27	83-02	+34

Sales Fri. 10,373 contracts.
Total open interest Fri. 62,486, off 87 from Thur.

New York Futures

November 12, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	7.40	7.40	7.25	7.34	+0.04
Apr	9.00	9.00	8.80	8.99	—0.01
May	9.67	9.99	9.67	9.97	+0.10

Est. 656; sales Fri. 584.
Total open interest Fri. 5,012, up 119 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	216.00	217.25	214.60	217.21	+ 1.75
Mar	200.00	202.68	199.56	202.68	+ 4.00
May	193.00	196.13	193.00	196.13	+ 4.00
Jul	192.50	195.15	192.50	195.08	+ 3.44
Sep	193.00	194.50	192.00	194.50	+ 3.10
Dec	188.25	190.99	188.25	190.75	+ 3.00
Mar	187.99	187.99	187.99	187.51	+ 2.76

Est. 2,560; sales Fri. 1,566.
Total open interest Fri. 15,320, off 164 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	15.75	16.00	15.60	15.80	+0.40
Mar	15.65	15.99	15.63	15.99	+0.50
May	15.65	16.00	15.63	16.00	+0.50
Jul	15.70	15.92	15.60	15.94	+0.47
Sep	15.65	15.88	15.62	15.88	+0.42
Oct	15.58	15.90	15.58	15.87	+0.44
Mar	15.80	16.10	15.80	16.09	+0.39

Est. 12,250; sales Fri. 12,861.
Total open interest Fri. 81,442, up 1,411 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	127.00	130.95	126.75	130.70	+3.75
Mar	130.70	134.25	130.80	134.10	+3.85
May	132.80	136.40	132.75	135.90	+3.50
Jul	135.60	139.00	135.01	138.60	+3.50
Sep	137.25	140.00	136.50	140.60	+3.50

Est. 1,394; sales Fri. 512.
Total open interest Fri. 7,305, off 17 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	105.50	107.50	105.30	107.50	+2.25
Jan	96.90	97.95	96.60	97.75	+1.50
Mar	97.60	98.55	97.50	98.45	+1.40
May	98.85	99.90	98.50	99.85	+1.20
Jul	100.00	100.50	100.00	100.90	+1.15

Est. 550; sales Fri. 1,162.
Total open interest Fri. 7,385, up 374 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON No. 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	67.53	69.37	67.33	69.20	+1.83
Mar	69.00	70.72	69.00	70.72	+2.00
May	70.30	72.13	70.30	72.13	+2.00
Jul	71.45	73.12	71.45	73.12	+2.00
Oct	69.90	80.80	69.90	70.50	+1.15
Dec	70.20	70.70	70.00	70.60	+0.46
Mar	71.20	71.50	71.00	71.20	

Est. 15,550; sales Fri. 10,699.
Total open interest Fri. 45,151, off 498 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	97.20	99.00	97.20	97.70	+0.85
Jan	97.50	98.65	97.50	97.70	+0.85
Mar	97.30	99.00	97.30	97.80	+0.80
May	97.80	99.30	97.35	98.00	+0.70
Jul	97.60	99.40	97.60	98.20	+0.75
Sep	98.00	99.00	97.80	98.40	+0.80
Dec	97.90	99.20	97.90	98.60	+0.85
Jan	99.00	99.00	99.00	98.70	
Mar	98.40	99.20	98.40	98.90	+1.00

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch
May	99.25	99.35	99.25	99.10	+
Jul	98.00	100.25	98.00	99.30	+

Est. 13,000; sales Fri. 9,180.
Total open interest Fri. 63,108, up 306 fr Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per oz					
Nov	1655.0	1695.0	1655.0	1636.0	
Dec	1660.0	1664.0	1638.0	1639.0	—
Jan	1680.0	1680.0	1680.0	1660.0	—
Mar	1720.0	1722.0	1695.0	1701.5	—
May	1746.0	1746.0	1730.0	1725.0	—
Jul	1767.0	1767.0	1751.0	1748.5	—

Est. 7,500; sales Fri. 2,736.
Total open interest Fri. 134,170, off from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jan	516.00	521.50	513.50	514.20	+
Apr	520.00	522.50	517.00	517.80	+
Jul	525.00	530.00	526.00	524.20	+
Oct	532.00	535.00	535.00	531.00	+
Jan	536.00	546.00	546.00	536.00	+

Est. 1,231; sales Fri. 1,294.
Total open interest Fri. 7,404, up 69 fr Thur.

Cash Prices

November 12, 1979

Commodity and unit	Mon
FOODS	
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	2.46
TEXTILES	
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47
METALS	
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	349.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	94-95
Lead Spot, lb	0.57
Copper elect., lb	99¾
Tin (Straits), lb	7.8313
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	.36
Silver N.Y., oz	16.380
Gold N.Y., oz	393.50

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

November 12, 1979

	Close	Prev.
Moody's	1,149.20 f	1,144
Reuters	1,700.30	1,69
Dow Jones Spot	N.A.	40
D.J. Futures	N.A.	41

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final.
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—32

Alaska Int, AMI Inc s, AtlRichfl, AtlRch 3pf, BauschLb s, FluorCp s, GCA Corp, Holly Sug, HospCaA, Intercfl Div, Lubrizol, MngtAsst n, McMoranOil, MesaPet wi, MissionIns s, ParkerDrls, Pfizer, PioneerCp s, PremierInd s, Rdg Bates, Rowan, Sabine, Schlumbrg, Smith Int, Smithkline, StdOil Ind, StdOilOh, SuperOil, Teradyne, Transco, WalnCoNA, WnPac Ind

NEW LOWS—58

AlaPw 9pf, AmStr 5.51pf, AmWatr pfA, Armour pf, BaltGE pfB, Benef 4.30pf, ChasMah 6.75pf, CinG 4.75pf, CinG 9.52pf, CnPw 7.45pf, Conf Telep, DaytPL pfG, Dennys Inc, DetE 5.50pf, DetE 9.32pf, DuqLt 2.10pfG, EvanPd 1.40pf, FedMogul s, GTFI pfB, GTFI 8.14pf, GaPw 2.56pf, Gouldinc, Hayes Alb, HseF 2.37pf, Idaho Pw, IndlM 2.15pf, IndplPL pf, Hel Corp, Hsl 1.44pf, JerCe 8.75pf, KCPL 2.33pf, LibOFd pfA, LukensStl, McLouth Stl, Motrw Rub, NIM 3.40pf, NwstStlW, OhPw 8.04pf, Okla GE, PaPL 4.4, PhilaEl 7p, PhEl 8.75p, PortG 2.6, PotEl 2.4, PSInd 7.15, RCA cv4, Raymnd, RalGrp pf, StJos Lt, Smith AO, SouNET, StdMotA, TolEd 8, TrGPL 1, UALInc pf, UnEl 2.72, VaEP 8.6, WinterJac

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

November 12, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
IBM s	433,700	62⅝	+ ⅞
Goodyear	306,100	13¾	+ ¾
Mobil s	252,400	51	+1¼
Gulf Oil	246,400	34¼	+1
IntT&T	236,700	25½	+ ¼
Texaco Inc	235,700	29½	+1½
GenTel&El	230,700	26⅞	+ ¼
PennCent	226,100	28⅛	+ ⅝
GaPacif	197,700	25	+ ¾
WnAir Lin	194,600	9⅛	+ ⅝
Comw Edis	190,800	20¾	+ ⅜
Occident Pet	186,100	25¾	+1
MesaPet wi	180,200	41⅛	+1½
BallyMfg s	173,600	32⅛	+ ½
Alaska Int	165,400	32¾	+1⅞

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	26.69	34.19
Advanced	1,156	1,159
Volume Up (millions)	21.26	23.60
Declined	370	312
Volume Down (millions)	2.82	3.04
Unchanged	335	368
Total Issues	1,861	1,839
New highs	32	21
New lows	58	72

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	807.08	823.72	805.43	821.93	+15.45
20 Trn	233.44	236.90	232.23	235.93	+3.07
15 Util	99.36	100.41	98.78	100.10	+0.91
65 Stk	282.32	287.20	281.35	286.38	+4.45

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	103.72	101.26	103.51	+2.00
Industrials	116.34	113.47	116.12	+2.40
Utilities	48.15	47.46	47.98	+0.36
Finance	12.08	11.84	12.06	+0.17
Transp.	14.34	14.07	14.31	+0.20

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	58.82	57.85	58.82	+1.08
Industrials	66.29	65.08	66.29	+1.37
Transp.	47.29	46.78	47.29	+0.73
Utilities	36.23	35.94	36.23	+0.34
Finance	60.45	59.73	60.45	+0.72

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
November 9	109,612	229,357	576
November 8	182,974	215,897	1,400
November 7	105,530	232,896	940
November 6	93,718	208,031	1,048
November 5	110,297	231,766	508

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
PetroLew s	117,500	14⅝	+ ⅞
BowValley g	96,400	35⅝	+1⅞
Dynalect Cp	86,500	10⅝	+ ⅝
HouOilM	68,000	18⅝	+ ¼
SundanceO	67,100	42⅝	+3¼
Syntex Corp	65,500	34⅝	+1⅜
RangerOil g	64,500	36⅝	+2⅜
GulfCan g	63,900	82¾	+2½
DomePetr gs	63,600	38¾	+1¼
PagePet gn	56,900	17½	+ ⅞

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	3.43	3.54
Advanced	379	400
Volume Up (millions)	2.60	2.55
Declined	171	183
Volume Down (millions)	0.35	0.48
Unchanged	226	225
Total Issues	776	808
New highs	N.A.	6
New lows	N.A.	21

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
213.26	208.73	213.09	+4.35

AKENI
"Service to the Individual"
Cash Currency Bank Note middle rates week ending Friday, November 9, 1979.

Currency	U.S.$
Algeria 100 Dinar	10.65
Angola 100 Kwanza	0.40
Egypt 1 Pound	1.23
Ghana 1 Cedi	0.05
India 100 Rupees	9.50
Iran 100 Riyal	0.42
Kenya 100 Shs.	9.90
Libya 1 Dinar	1.85
Malawi 1 Kwacha	0.40
Morocco 100 Dirham	20.25
Mozambique 100 Esc.	0.45
Madagascar 100 Fr.	0.23
Mauritius 100 Rupees	12.50
Nigeria 1 Naira	0.93
Pakistan 100 Rupees	9.00
Rhodesia 1 Dollar	0.50
Russia 1 Rubel	0.21
S.A. Rand 1 Rand	1.00
Tanzania 100 Shs.	8.00
Uganda 100 Shs.	0.05
Zaire 1 Zaire	0.14
Zambia 1 Kw.	0.50

Other Currency rates available on request.
Akeni Investment Management
Postfach 593, 8027 Zürich
Switzerland.
Tel.: 01/46.94.44 or 01/46.94.47.
Telex: 58 598 (Akni CH).

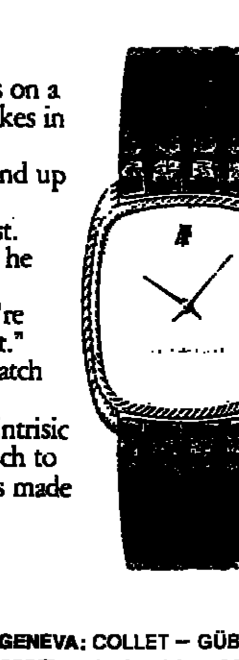
Tokyo Exchange

November 12, 1979

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	148	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	158
Asahi Glass	344	Mitsubi Chem.	199
Canon	591	Mitsubi Corp.	972
Dai Nip. Print	555	Mitsui Co.	409
Fuji Bank	359	Mitsukoshi	430
Fuji Photo	570	Nippon Elec.	370
Hitachi	249	Nippon Steel	105
Honda Motor	635	Sharp	495
C. Itoh	408	Sony Corp	1,760
I.H.I.	117	Sumitomo Bank	362
Japan Air L.	2,490	Sumitomo Chem.	125
Kansai El. Pwr.	871	Sumitomo Metal	106
Kao Soap	410	Taisho Marine	274
Kawasaki Steel	103	Takeda	485
Kirin Brewery	385	Teijin	128
Komatsu	321	Tokyo Marine	634
Kubota	350	Toray	181
Matsu El. Ind.	721	Toyota	836
Matsu E. Wks	580		

New Index: 445.14; Previous: 444.66
Nikkei-DJ Index: 6,414.82; Previous: 6,406.58

"Sometimes," he reflected, "the most beautiful things in life are the simplest."



"Like smooth pebbles on a beach, or the first snowflakes in winter."

"And watches you wind up by hand," I teased.

He glanced at his wrist. Smiled, half to himself, as he completed the action.

"Yes. As long as they're made by Audemars Piguet."

The incredibly thin watch had a plain white dial.

And it had a kind of intrisic beauty which owed as much to the skill with which it was made as to the precious metals which formed it. A beauty in which mere gadgetry had no place.

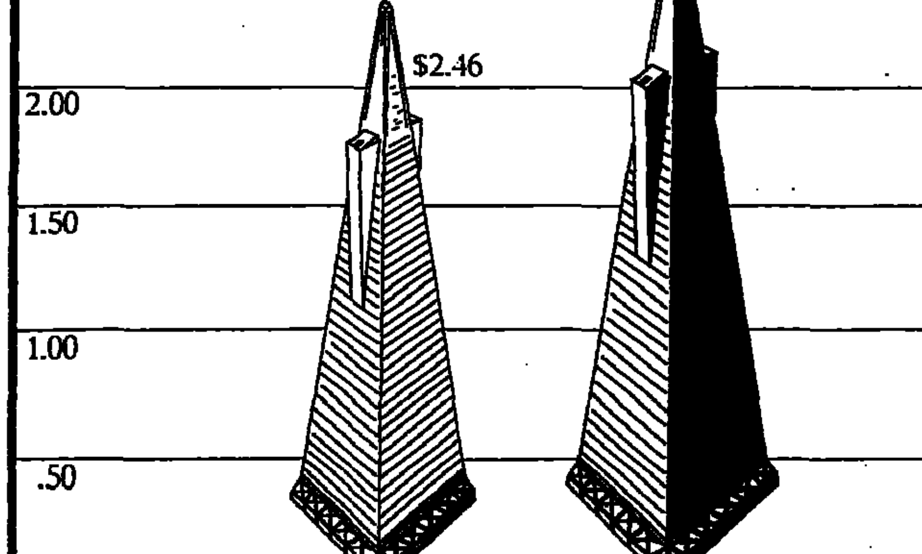
"And is it true" I asked innocently, "that the simplest things in life are always the cheapest?".

"When something is as perfect as this" he replied, caressing the smooth surface, "the cost is of no importance."

Audemars Piguet

GENEVA: COLLET — GÜBELIN — LES AMBASSADEURS — KUNZ & Cie.
LONDON: ASPREY — GARRARD — GRAFF PARIS: ALDEBERT — CLERC — FRED
ROME: BEDETTI — BULGARI ZURICH: GÜBELIN — LES AMBASSADEURS — MEISTER

Transamerica Record 9 Months.
Period Ending September 30, 1979



Transamerica's nine-month operating income reached a record $2.78 per share, an increase of 13% over the same period of 1978.

Record nine-month performances were contributed by our life insurance, property/casualty insurance, lending, travel and manufacturing subsidiaries.

For our third quarter report and 1978 annual report, please write: Corporate Relations Department, Transamerica Corporation, 600 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, CA 94111.

Transamerica

Silver Bulls Are Invisible In London, U.S. Aide Say

(Continued from Page 7)

which may take several days at least, and the fast pace of futures trading, information leaks are rarely of benef. to traders.

But Mr. Stone observed: "It is essential that we know what is going on in our markets by getting these reports on the trading that ostensibly originates overseas. If not, anyone in this country, for instance, could set up a commodity trading account in London, like many do in Liechtenstein, Switzerland and certain other places, and do as they please behind that cover."

Up, Down and Around

Mr. Stone declined to discuss what effect, if any, the lack of trading data from London brokers played in the silver manipulations. However, several commodity brokers in London and New York have said privately that the large silver futures positions were accumulated over a period of months without attracting notice because the orders came, a broker recalled, "in small lots from many domestic and European brokerage houses."

He added: "It was only when the three or four largely amorphous groups began openly to push the market up, down and around in September that the bells began to ring."

A prominent metals broker in New York commented: "There is little the exchanges or Stone can do at this time. The London brokers have always been active in the American commodity markets. Now with the British restrictions on gold and currency transactions lifted, who can say who the London brokers are acting for?"

Another broker said: "The Comex and CBT have really hobbled their markets in trying to protect the public from the manipulators. If they further restrict traders, they will lose the business to London and other markets, perhaps permanently."

He observed that the London markets have no margin requirements, no daily limits either way on price movements, and no limits on a trader's holdings. But their self-r ulation, together with the influen of the Bank of England, "is tough as you will find anywhere."

Discussing market regulation, major British metals broker sa last month in London, "Yo CFTC banned Americans fro trading in our commodity optio in mid-1977 because, as they said the time, they couldn't preve crooked options dealers in yo country from stealing the pub deaf, dumb and blind. We have ne er had any scandal in our commod ty options trade."

"Nevertheless," he continue "we lost the liquidity and incom from that source. Now, the CFT wants us to help them police the e tire international commodity tra Not bloody likely."

To prevent the impasse betw the CFTC and the British comme ity interests from damaging t trade, a group of American broke is currently trying to organize peacemaking party. It is headed b Herbert Barchoff, chairman of th American Copper Council.

"It won't serve anyone to for into two camps and snarl at ea other across the Atlantic," Mr. Ba choff has said. "It won't rid us market manipulators and oth unwholesome elements. Rather, w are proposing that the problem examined quietly by promine people on both sides of the Atla tic."

He also said that the proble would not be easy to solve, "gi London's strong desire to o again become the world center the commodity trade."

Prices Rise in Italy; Trade Deficit Widens

ROME, Nov. 12 (AP-DJ) — Italy's consumer price index rose 2.3 percent in October from September and was up 18.2 percent from a year earlier at 162.3 percent of its 1976 base before seasonal adjustment, the government reported Saturday. September's year-on-year gain was 16.8 percent.

The statistics institute reported that the trade deficit widened in September to 421 billion lire (about $506 million) from 71.8 billion lire a year earlier. In the first nine months of the year, the trade deficit has widened to 1.571 trillion lire from 274 billion a year earlier.

Comex Reports Erro On Silver Contracts

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP-D — The commodity exchange s today that "due to a clerical er on the part of a member firm" has been overstating since Sept. the number of silver contracts o standing. The error amounted 19,000 contracts, or 95 mill ounces of the metal valued at m than $1.5 billion.

Comex said it has corrected mistake by reducing the repo open interest, or contracts o standing, in the delivery month September and December, 19 and January and March, 1981.

U.S. Gas Futures Plan

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP-D — The New York Mercantile change said today it approved tablishing futures contracts leaded and unleaded regular ga line, subject to approval by Commodity Futures Trading Co mission. The exchange began off ing contracts in No. 2 heating o last year, but few speculators ha been attracted so far.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 12

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. in $ Yld. P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev. Close

— A—A—A —
7¾ APS .44 5.9 5 25 7⅝ 7½ 7½+ ⅛
1 ATI 14 1⅞ 1⅝ 1⅝
6⅛ AVC 2 52 6⅝ d 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
3⅝ AZL 10 92 6 5⅝ 6 + ½
4⅛ AZL pf .48 9.8 1 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞+ ⅛
6½ AbrdMf .40 3.6 8 11 11¼ 11¼ 11¼
2½ Action 24 3¼ 3⅛ 3¼+ ⅛
8⅛ ActonCp .30b 2.6 7 118 12⅛ 11½ 11½
13¼ AdamR s.12 .8 14 10 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
14¼ AdobeO .20 .5 29 109 38⅛ 37 38⅛+1⅛
1⅛ AeglsCp 8 82 1½ 1⅜ 1⅜— ⅛
13⅞ AeroFlo .50e 2.7 4 7 18¼ 17⅞ 18¼+ ⅜
2⅝ Aeronca 26 2⅞ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
4⅛ AffilHsp .28 6.4 9 8 4½ 4⅜ 4⅜— ⅛
5¼ AfterSix .32 5.8 7 100 5½ 5½ 5½+ ⅛
4⅛ AirExpr n 8 10 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
4½ AlskAir .30r 6.0 9 32 5⅛ 5 5
3⅛ AlbaW .10e 3.1 2 3 3¼ 3¼ 3¼
5⅛ AlmySt .20r 2.8 8 6 7⅛ 6⅞ 7⅛+ ¼
5½ Alphaln .10e .7 12 11 14 13⅞ 14 + ½
13-16 Altec 41 9 ⅞ 13-16 13-16— ⅛
6⅛ Altec pf 2 6½ 6½ 6½— ¼
39 Alcoa pf3.75 9.5 z250 40 39½ 39½
16⅛ Amdhl .40 1.8 12 171 21⅞ 21¼ 21⅜+ ⅛
8⅛ AmAgro s.20 2.0 10 10 10¼ 10¼ 10¼+ ⅛
6⅛ AmBilt .72e 1.4 5 4 8⅞ 8½ 8½— ⅛
26 AmBrd wt 4 35 35 35 +1¼
7⅛ ABusPd .44 4.1 6 6 10⅞ 10½ 10⅞+ ⅛
1½ AmCapCp 4 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
1½ Alsroell s 2 122 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
6⅛ AMzeA .48 4.5 7 31 10⅝ 10⅜ 10⅝+ ½
6½ AMzeB .48 4.6 6 14 10⅝ 10⅜ 10⅜+ ⅛
4½ AMdBld s 13 350 6⅛ 5⅝ 6 — ⅜
8¼ AMotln .30 2.5 6 106 12⅛ 11¼ 12 + ⅜
23½ AmPetf 2.50 7.4 7 2 33⅞ 33⅞ 33⅞— ⅛
⅞ AmPlan Cp 3 3 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
7½ APrecs .40 4.5 6 13 9 8⅞ 8⅞+ ⅛
5⅛ AScIE 12 6 5⅞ 5⅞
10¼ AmSeal .40 3.9 4 10¼ 10¼ 10¼
7⅛ AmTec .64 8.5 4 8 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
9⅛ AngloC .20e 1.1 9 271 17⅞ 17⅛ 17⅞+ ½
6⅛ Anthony .40 4.5 3 52 9 8⅞ 8⅞
7½ ApiDta .16 1.8 12 13 9 8⅞ 9 + ⅛
3⅛ ApldDev 18 102 4⅝ 4¼ 4⅝+ ⅛
16⅛ AqutCd g.47 203 30⅞ 29½ 29⅞+ ⅛
6⅛ ArrowA .20 3.0 4 13 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
12 Asamer g.40 465 16⅛ 15¼ 16⅛+ ⅜
¾ AskinSvc 10 3 3 3 + ⅛
4⅞ Atalnta .15e 2.7 8 53 7½ 7½ 7½
⅝ Atco Ind 57 ¾ 11-16 11-16
1⅞ AtlsCM .08e 2.8 7 10 3 2⅞ 2⅞
3½ AtlasCp wt 22 4⅝ 4¼ 4⅝
3⅛ Audiotr .16 2.2 8 26 7¼ 6⅞ 7⅛+ ⅛
18⅞ Augat s .40 1.6 13 153 24⅞ 24½ 24¾+ ⅜
1⅜ AutoTrn 34 3⅛ 3 3⅛+ ⅛
1⅜ AutmRod 1 2¼ 2¼ 2¼— ⅛
28⅛ AutoSw 1.20 3.2 10 6 38⅛ 38 38 — ¼
4⅛ AVEMC .40 4.3 8 27 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝
16½ Avondl 1.20 7.1 14 2 16⅞ 16⅞ 16⅞+ ⅛
— B—B—B —
1 BRT 40 1⅛ 1 1
9 Badger .80 7.5 5 2 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
2⅝ Baker .20 4.7 2 4¼ 4¼ 4¼+ ⅛
17⅛ Baldors .20 1.2 11 39 17⅞ 17¼ 17⅜— ⅛
5⅛ BaldwS .32a 4.5 4 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
15⅛ BanFd 1.67e 8.8 11 19 18⅞ 19 + ¼
1⅛ Bangor wt 69 1½ 1½ 1½+ ⅛
7⅛ Banistr g.30 2.6 99 11⅝ 11 11⅜— ⅛
3⅛ BarcoCa .12 2.3 16 6 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
4⅛ BarnesE 10 9 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
8⅛ Barnwl .20 1.8 5 11⅛ 11 11⅛+ ¼
6 BarryR s.16 2.0 9 65 8 7½ 8 + ⅛
2½ Bartons 2 3⅛ 3 3⅛
2⅝ BaruchF 54 76 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝+ ⅛
15⅛ BatSIA s.40 1.9 5 12 21⅝ 21 21
17 BatSIB s.40 1.9 5 8 21⅝ 21 21¼+ ⅛
2½ BergEnt 5 42 4½ 4⅜ 4⅜+ ⅛
6½ BergnB .24 2.8 5 12 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝+ ⅛
13⅝ BrgB pf1.15 7.0 3 16½ 16½ 16½
1⅞ BernzO 9 2 2 2
2 BethCp 9 8 4⅝ 4¼ 4⅜+ ⅛
5⅛ Beverly .18e 2.4 8 107 7⅝ 7¼ 7½+ ¼
8¼ BicPen .48 5.3 7 55 9⅝ 9 9 — ⅛
7⅛ BigVSp s.24 3.1 5 3 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
17⅛ BlnkMf 1b 5.7 6 9 17⅝ 17½ 17½
14⅞ BowVoll g.10 964 36 33⅛ 35⅞+1⅛
3 Bowmar 36 158 5⅝ 5 5 + ⅛
14⅞ Bowne .48 2.4 5 5 20½ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
6⅛ BradfdN .26 2.7 7 69 9⅝ 9¼ 9¼+ ½
2⅝ Branch .20 5.3 4 4 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞+ ⅛
5¼ Braniff wt 8 6⅛ 6 6⅛+ ⅛
13 Brascan 1a 5.5 5 181 18¼ 17⅞ 18⅛+ ⅛
22⅛ BraunE 1.40 5.8 9 2 24 24 24 — ⅛
7⅛ Breeze .57t 5.4 5 12 10½ 10⅜ 10½+ ⅛
3⅛ BroDart .20 5.0 12 5 4 3⅞ 4
1 BrownCo wt 37 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝+ ⅛
27⅛ BrnFA 1.16 3.7 10 3 31⅞ 31⅝ 31⅝
27⅛ BrnFB 1.16 3.4 10 19 33⅞ 32½ 33⅞+1⅛
8⅛ Buell .50 5.9 4 2 8½ 8⅜ 8½— ⅛
3¼ Buildex 5 1 3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
1⅞ Burgess 1 2 2 2 — ⅛
9 Burnstn .60 4.4 7 8 13⅝ 13½ 13½
— C—C—C —
10⅛ CK Pet .16 .9 34 76 16⅞ 15⅞ 16⅛+ ⅜
5⅛ CDI 5 22 8⅝ 8¼ 8⅝+ ⅛
6½ CHB Fd .57t 8.1 5 76 7 7 7
3⅛ CMI Cp .05e 1.3 6 6 3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅞
9⅛ CRS .36 3.4 5 15 10½ 10⅝ 10½+ ⅛
14½ CSE 1.40 4.9 5 3 28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝+ ⅛
4⅛ CagleA .05e 1.1 2 4 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
15½ Caldor .50 2.1 8 92 24 23⅞ 23⅞— ⅛
27¼ CalPtC 2 5.4 3 6 37⅛ 36⅞ 36⅞+ ⅛
13⅞ Camco .30 1.1 10 36 28⅞ 27½ 28½+1¼
4⅝ Compnil n 2 3 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
4 CmpChb g 8 7⅝ 7⅝
6⅛ CdnHmst g 105 19⅞ 18⅞ 19⅛+ ⅛
6 CdMarc g.46 7 43 12⅞ 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅛
13½ CdnMer g 8 18⅝ 18½ 18½— ⅛
14⅛ CdnOcc g.72 2.4 4 30 29 30 +1
54 CdSupO g 59 u169 149½ 160 +13½
2⅞ Caressa .05e 1.7 7 4 3 2⅞ 3 + ⅛
21⅞ Carnat 1.50 6.5 6 35 23 22⅞ 23 + ⅛
17⅛ CaroEn s 9 7 22⅛ 22 22
49 CaroPLpf 5 10. z110 48⅝ d48 48 —1
3⅛ CarolDv .05e 1.3 8 3 3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅞+ ⅛
19⅛ CasFd 2.50e 13. 1 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛— ⅛
7⅛ Cavitrn .10e .9 83 28 10⅞ 10⅝ 10⅞+ ⅛
1⅛ CelluCft 4 17 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
5⅛ CentSe .70e 11. 10 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
3⅛ CtryFu .05e .9 5 1 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
14 Cenvill 1.20 6.0 6 38 20¼ 19⅞ 20⅛— ⅛
3⅛ Cetec .12 2.6 7 6 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
1 ChampHo 112 1¼ 1⅛ 1⅛
13⅛ ChartM s 6 6 15⅞ 15⅞ 15⅞+ ⅛
17⅛ ChiRv 1.60a 8.9 13 18 18 17⅞ 18 + ⅜
18⅛ ChiefDv g s 88 25⅝ 24⅞ 25⅛+ ⅛
14⅛ CircleK 1.10 5.9 7 19 18½ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
7⅛ Citation .56 6.5 5 5 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
3 Clabir .18 4.6 11 10 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞
3⅛ ClarkC .20e 4.4 5 17 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
7⅛ Clarostat 6 6 10⅛ 9⅝ 10⅛+ ½
13⅛ Clausng s.86 5.3 7 9 16⅝ 16½ 16⅝+ ⅜
7⅛ Clopay .32 4.1 12 6 8 7⅞ 7⅞
2⅝ Cohu .16e 3.5 7 22 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
13⅛ Colema .92 6.3 6 18 14½ 14¼ 14½
4⅝ ColCml 35 104 7½ 7¼ 7¼
7 Colwell .60 3.8 10 1 16 16 16 — ¼
25⅛ Cominco 3 73 36¼ 35¼ 36¼+ ⅜
15⅛ ComAll .50 2.6 6 4 19⅝ 19½ 19½+ ⅛
9⅛ ComMlt .60b 2.9 3 21 20½ 20½ 20½+ ⅜
24 Comdint s 10 160 35⅞ 34⅞ 35⅛— ⅛
1⅛ ComdrCp 14 16 2½ 2½ 2½
6⅛ Compo s.20 2.9 7 18 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞— ⅛
4 CompuD 5 3 4⅛ 4 4⅛
2⅝ Compinv 6 4 2⅝ 2½ 2½— ⅛
2⅝ ConcrdF 4 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝
8⅛ Condec .30t 2.8 108 32 10⅞ 10⅝ 10⅞+ ⅛
2½ CnsllyC 1 2½ 2½ 2½
5 ConrHm 1.53t 14. 5 15 10⅝ 10½ 10⅝
18⅛ Conrock .90a 3.8 7 8 24⅛ 24 24 — ½
3½ Conroy .16 3.6 4 2 4½ 4⅜ 4½— ⅛
6⅛ ConsOG 36 18⅛ 17⅞ 18⅛+ ⅛
8⅛ ConsRef .80 7.8 6 9 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
3⅛ ContMtl 4 1 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞
5⅛ Cookin .20e 3.4 6 6 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞
13 CoreLb .28 1.1 21 17 25⅝ 24⅞ 24⅞+ ⅛
14⅛ Cornlius .80 5.1 7 37 15⅞ 15 15⅛+ ½
1⅛ Cramer 26 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
1⅛ CrestFo 3 6 2⅛ 2 2
9⅛ CrestOil s.16 .8 48 88 19⅝ 19 19⅛+ ⅛
21 Crompt 1.80 5.7 4 23 31½ 31 31½+ ½
21⅞ CrossAT 1.40 4.6 9 45 30½ 30 30⅛+ ⅛
6⅛ CrowlM .50 5.5 6 1 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
38⅛ CwnCP s.80 2.2 2 78 37⅞ 36⅞ 37 + ⅛
3⅛ CrownC .20 5.5 7 1 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
5⅞ Crownin s.28 4.7 3 4 6 6 6 — ⅛
11⅛ CrutcR .36 2.5 28 39 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
16½ CrystlO s.36 1.4 17 165 26⅝ 24⅞ 26 +1⅛
13⅛ CubicCp .60 4.2 5 38 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
16⅛ Curtice 1.10b 5.5 6 3 19⅞ 19⅞ 19⅞+ ⅛
1⅛ Cyprus 6 2⅛ 2½ 2½— ⅛
12⅛ Cyprus pf1.70 13. 1 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛
— D—D—D —
3⅛ DCL 7 46 5 5 5
2¼ DWG .29t 11. 5 26 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
2⅝ DamonC 7 2 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞
7⅛ Damson 363 18⅞ 18 18⅞+1⅛
5⅛ DataAc n 6 30 6⅝ 5⅞ 6⅛+ ⅜
12⅛ Datapd .30 1.7 13 64 17½ 17¼ 17⅛+ ⅛
9 DayMn .25e 1.5 9 47 16⅝ 16 16⅛+ ¼
12⅛ DelLabs .48 3.4 13 3 14 13⅞ 14 + ⅛
6⅛ DelhiO .10e .4 25 508 24⅝ 22⅞ 24 +1⅞
1 DesgnJw 29 7 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
10⅛ DevCpA 3 4 17⅞ 17⅞ 17⅞+ ⅛
14½ DevonGp s 4 z4000 19⅛ 18⅞ 18⅞+ ⅜
2⅛ Digicon 31 61 7 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
1 Diodes 18 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
1½ DisFab 5 6 1½ 1½ 1½
28 DomeP g s 636 39⅞ 37⅞ 38⅞+1¼
19⅛ Domtr g1.80a 81 19⅞ 19⅝ 19⅞
17½ DorcGs n.20 .8 9 547 24⅛ 23⅞ 24⅛+1⅞
6½ Downey s.32 4.4 4 6 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
16⅞ DrexUt 1.68 9.3 1 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
1 DrivHarr 19 1 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛
7 DrFair .40 4.3 19 146 10⅛ 9 9⅛+ ⅛
1⅛ Dunlop .09e 8.8 7 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
15½ DplxPd 1 4.3 4 20 23 22⅞ 23 + ⅛
9 DurTst .40a 3.9 10 22 10⅛ 9⅞ 10⅛+ ⅛
3 Dynicin 72 845 16⅛ 9⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
14⅛ Dyneer s 7 15 u16⅞ 16⅛ 16⅞+ ⅜
— E—E—E —
3½ EAC .36 8.8 13 5 4½ 4½ 4½— ⅛
9⅛ EECO .28 1.9 11 17 15 14½ 15 + ⅛
12⅝ EarthRes 1 3.8 9 291 26½ 25⅞ 26⅛+ ⅜
15⅛ EstnCo 1.20 7.5 6 5 16 16 16 + ⅛
3 EazorE .24 8.8 23 3 3 3 3 — ¼
1⅛ Edmos 33 1⅝ 1½ 1⅝+ ⅛
12⅛ EDO s 8 75 12⅞ 12⅝ 12⅞
7 Ehrea .10e 1.3 76 8 8 8
2⅛ ElAudD 34 11 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
15½ Electrsp 1 3.8 9 18 26⅝ 26 26½+ ⅜
23⅛ ElecAm 1.40 5.2 5 19 27⅛ 26⅞ 26⅞+ ⅛
7⅛ Elsinor n 17 343 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
6⅛ EmrRd 8 25 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛+ ⅛
5⅝ EasyRs .24 2.4 19 47 10⅛ 9⅞ 10 + ⅜
2⅛ Erie Ind 11 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
6⅛ Espey .20e 2.3 12 15 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
14⅛ EssxId .57e 3.7 5 1 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
3⅛ EtzLav .20e 3.1 7 10 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
— F—F—F —
7⅛ FPA .40 3.6 2 5 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
3½ PSF Ind .12 2.8 25 4⅛ 4 4⅛+ ⅛
9⅛ FabInd s.40 3.7 3 12 10⅛ 10½ 10⅞+ ⅛
11-16 FairlNob 9 15-16 ⅞ 15-16
2½ FairmC .15 4.4 2 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
8⅝ FannyF .50e 2.7 4 40 18⅞ 18½ 18⅝+ ¼

12⅞ 8⅛ FayDrg .24b 2.3 7 32 10⅝ 9⅞ 10⅛+ ⅛
19½ 13⅛ FedMart .30t 24 14 d13⅝ 13⅝— ¼
17⅞ 13⅛ FedRt 1.40 9.5 16 15 14⅝ 14½ 14⅝
9⅛ 4⅛ FedRes 23 86 6⅝ 6½ 6⅝+ ⅛
43⅛ 20 Felmnt .25 .6 17 8 40 39⅞ 40 +1
7 3⅛ Fidelco 5 11 4½ 4⅜ 4½+ ⅛
20⅛ 12⅛ FlaGen .40b 2.3 8 49 17⅞ 17½ 17⅝+ ⅛
18 10⅛ FlaGnA .40b 3.0 2 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅝+ ⅛
9⅝ 7½ FtConn 1a 13. 6 1 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
24⅛ 15⅛ FtSLSh 1b 6.2 4 1 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅛
15⅛ 8⅛ FischrP 1t 11. 8 70 9⅛ 8⅞ 9⅛+ ⅛
7⅝ 3⅛ Flaga 14 6 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
5⅛ 3⅛ FlanEnt 32 73 3⅝ d 3½ 3½— ⅛
29 17⅛ FlightSf s.16 .7 18 18 23⅝ 23⅛ 23½+ ⅛
4⅛ 2 FloCap 1 2 2 2
17⅝ 7⅛ FloRck .22e 1.5 9 57 15⅛ 14⅞ 15
29 10 FlowGen 15 173 23 21⅝ 23 +1⅝
13⅛ 10⅛ Flowers .46 4.2 6 7 11⅛ 10⅞ 10⅞— ⅛
22⅛ 15⅛ FlukeJ s 14 62 23 20⅞ 21 +1
7⅛ 4⅛ Foodrm .50 10. 4 2 5 5 5
13⅛ 6 FooteM .45e 4.9 11 12 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
14½ 3¼ ForestLab 7 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ½
6⅛ 4½ Friedm .24b 4.0 3 12 6⅛ 6 6 — ⅛
13 7⅛ Frionas .40 5.2 3 8 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
7⅛ 5½ Frischs .30b 4.8 4 5 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
15⅛ 9 FrontA .20b 1.6 5 46 12⅛ 12 12⅛+ ⅛
7⅛ 3⅛ FrontA wt 23 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
— G—G—G —
3 1¼ GIExpt 6 30 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
6½ 2⅝ GIT 6 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
7½ 3⅛ GRI .30 7.7 23 60 4 3⅞ 3⅞— ⅛
9⅛ 6⅛ Garan .80 8.6 5 6 9½ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
3⅛ 2⅛ Garland 11 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
29⅛ 15½ GatLiet .40b 1.5 14 242 27⅞ 27⅛ 27⅛— ¼
2½ 1 Gaynor 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
26 10 17½ GelmSc n 17 20 19⅝ 19 19 — ⅛
5 3 GnEmp .32b 8.0 4 4 4 3⅞ 4
10½ 3⅛ GenExp 227 4⅛ 3⅞ 4
3⅛ 2 GnHous 4 4 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ¼
4⅛ 2⅛ Genisco 8 62 4⅛ 3⅞ 3⅞
5⅛ 4⅛ GenvDr .10r 2.4 5 2 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
42⅛ 13⅛ GerbSc .20 .5 15 32 36⅛ 35½ 36⅛+1⅛
19⅛ 15⅛ GiantF s 1 6.3 5 10 16 15⅞ 15⅞— ⅛
14⅛ 7⅛ GntYell g.46e 8 19 10½ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
15½ 5 Glasrock .10 .7 24 20 15 14⅞ 15 + ⅛
32⅛ 18⅛ Glamr .88b 3.2 7 1 27⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛+ ⅛
2⅞ 1 Glover 10 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
4⅛ 2½ Gldblatt 13 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝+ ⅛
31⅛ 12½ GldNugt .08t .5 37 416 17⅞ 16⅞ 17 + ⅜
10⅛ 7 GoldWH .64 7.1 6 33 9 8⅞ 9
1⅞ ⅛ Goldfield 64 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
2⅛ ¼ Gdrich wt 7 1½ 1⅜ 1½
25½ 19 GormR 1.20a 5.5 7 1 21⅞ 21⅞ 21⅞+ ⅛
14⅛ 8½ GouldT 1.28 9.8 7 1 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
13⅛ 7⅛ GrandAu .33e 3.6 5 8 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
13 8⅛ GrndCH .50 5.6 6 1 9 9 9 — ⅛
15 6⅛ GranerA 71 20 7⅛ 7 7⅛+ ⅛
18⅛ 4⅛ GtBasinP 111 252 16⅛ 16½ 16⅛— ⅛
37½ 19⅛ GtLkCh .32 .9 14 7 35⅛ 35 35 — ⅛
3⅛ 1⅛ Greenmn 14 6 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
11⅛ 6⅛ GREIT .40 4.0 78 8 10 9⅞ 10
27⅛ 17 GrossT 1.44 6.4 7 4 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝
27⅛ 14⅛ Gulford .88 3.2 3 40 u27½ 26⅞ 27½+1¼
100⅞ 27½ GlfCan g1.60 639 83¼ 80½ 82⅛+2½
15⅞ 5 Gulfstrm 7 42 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
— H—H—H —
22½ 9⅛ HallsM .90 4.5 7 11 20 20 20 + ¼
7⅛ 4⅛ Hamptn .45t 13. 3 4 5 5 5 — ⅛
15⅛ 10½ Hanndrd .88 8.0 4 2 11 11 11 + ⅛
9½ 5⅛ HagSqRt 15 6 5⅞ 6 + ⅛
34⅛ 22⅛ Harland 1 3.2 11 28 31½ 31⅛ 31½+ ⅛
8⅛ 3⅛ Hasbro .05t 6 10 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
13⅝ 8⅛ Hasting .60 5.4 6 1 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
7 3½ HawaiA 1 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
7 3⅛ HlthCh 77 10 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
10⅛ 3⅛ Heinick .10 1.3 13 119 8 7⅝ 8
3⅞ 1¼ HeltmMtg 18 1⅝ 1⅛ 1⅛
10⅛ 6 HiGinc .06r .9 6 2 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
16⅛ 8½ HiShear .40 3.0 5 4 13⅛ 13 13⅛+ ⅛
10 4⅛ Hlstrnic .20 2.1 11 21 u10⅛ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
4⅛ 3⅛ Hofman .20 5.7 8 2 3½ 3½ 3½— ⅛
40⅛ 31½ HolmgA g2.20 1 36 36 36 +1
13⅛ 6 HollyCp 13 68 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ½
79⅛ 34⅛ HmeGA g1.30 3 78½ 78 78½+ ¼
39 15 Hormel 1.48 4.2 6 8 35⅛ 34½ 35⅛+ ⅜
19⅛ 6⅛ HornHar 17 192 17⅛ 16½ 17⅛+ ⅜
14 8½ HospMt .60 6.1 16 41 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
20⅛ 15⅛ Hotel 2.10e 11. 9 6 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛
5⅛ 2⅝ HouseVl 7 23 2⅞ 2½ 2½
23⅛ 15 HouOM .80 4.3 12 680 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅝+ ⅛
23⅛ 17½ HouO pf1.69 8.8 134 19⅞ 19⅛ 19⅛+ ½
31 7⅛ HowelC .40 1.3 5 79 30⅞ 29⅞ 30 — ⅜
5½ 2⅛ Howell .10e 2.8 12 3 5 5 5
25⅛ 22½ Hubbl pf2.06 8.9 1 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛
21⅛ 10½ HuckMf .32a 1.9 6 1 17 17 17
11½ 7⅛ HudsnGn 3 7 8½ 8½ 8½+ ⅛
79⅛ 37 HudBOg 2 23 73½ 71 73½+2⅞
7⅛ 4⅛ HuntH .20 3.0 7 7 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
66⅛ 30 HuskyO g 1 21 61 60½ 61 + ½
— I—I—I —
6⅛ 3½ ICH .20 3.5 4 5 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ¼
14½ 7⅛ ICM .50e 3.6 15 1 13⅞ 13⅞ 13⅞
7½ 3½ IFS Ind .18 3.2 7 6 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
14⅛ 8⅛ IMC .28 2.2 4 8 12⅝ 12⅛ 12⅝+ ⅛
10⅛ 7 IRT Pr .57e 5.8 15 19 10 9⅞ 9⅞+ ⅛
1 ⅛ ITI 25 5 ⅞ 11-16 ¾
2 5-16 1 9-16 ImpGp .12e 7.4 5 1 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
7⅛ 4⅛ Imperind s 3 4 5 5
39⅞ 18⅛ ImpOilA g1.20 439 36⅛ 34½ 36⅛+1⅛
43½ 37⅛ InPL pf 4 11. z50 38 38 38 — ⅛
1⅞ ⅞ InflightSv 67 1⅛ 1 1⅛+ ⅛
26⅛ 11⅛ Instron .40 2.0 5 9 19⅞ 19⅛ 19⅛+ ⅛
1½ 1 InstrSys 17 164 1⅛ 1 1
14⅛ 5⅛ IntegRes 12 61 13⅝ 13⅛ 13½
19⅛ 6 IntCtyGs g.32 492 16⅛ 15½ 16 + ⅜
20⅛ 10⅛ Intrmk .16 1.0 4 5 16½ 16½ 16½
3⅛ 2⅛ IntBknt 5 108 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
6⅛ 5½ IntCtrls n 7 20 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅝
2 1 IntFdSvc 20 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
36⅛ 18 IntGenl 1.40 4.9 4 23 28⅝ 28⅛ 28⅝+ ½
7⅛ 4⅛ IntProt .30 5.9 3 5 5⅛ 5 5⅛— ⅛
8⅛ 5⅛ IntSeaw .60 9.4 7 1 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
16⅛ 7⅛ Intplast .40 2.5 14 1 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ¼
3⅛ 1½ InvestFla 8 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
28⅛ 17½ Ionics 10 7 22⅝ 22⅛ 22⅝+ ⅛
34½ 11½ IroqBrd .36 2.8 8 11 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
5⅛ 2⅝ Irvinind .10 2.6 7 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
— J—J—J —
5½ 4⅛ Jaclyn .40b 8.0 6 1 5 5 5
16½ 10½ Jacobs .50b 4.1 7 11 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
9⅛ 4½ Jensen 1.20t 28. 5 13 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
5⅛ 2 Jetero .05e 1.3 18 10 4 3⅞ 4 + ⅛
4½ 1⅛ Jetronic 7 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
7⅛ 3½ JohnPd .36 9.6 47 29 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
11⅛ 2⅛ JuniperP 241 10⅛ 9⅞ 10⅛+ ⅜
18½ 7⅛ Jupiter 2 1 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
— K—K—K —
8⅛ 3⅛ KTellin .30e 5.5 6 2 5½ 5½ 5½— ⅛
2⅛ 1⅛ Kalsin .75c 6 2 2 2 + ⅛
5⅛ 5⅛ Kalistad n 13 13 5⅛ d 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
1½ ¾ KaneMil wt 9 3-16 3-16 3-16—1-16
16⅛ 11½ KayCp .60 4.5 6 5 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
20⅛ 8½ KenaiCp 18 315 18⅝ 18 18⅝+ ⅜
12⅛ 8⅛ Kenwin .60 5.0 5 2 12 12 12 — ⅛
5 3⅛ Ketchm .17t 4.1 15 7 4⅛ 4 4⅛+ ⅛
12½ 3⅛ Kay Ph n 55 28 12 11⅞ 12 + ⅛
4½ 2½ KinArk 10 20 3½ 3⅜ 3½+ ⅛
25 15⅛ KingRd s .32 1.8 5 39 17⅞ 16⅞ 17⅛+ ⅜
36⅛ 17⅛ KirbyEx 8 16 35 34⅛ 34⅛— ⅛
3 2⅛ KleerVu 19 2 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
11⅛ 4½ Kleinerts 19 7½ 7¼ 7½+ ¼
20⅛ 14⅛ Knogo n 9 38 16 15½ 16 + ⅜
5⅛ 3⅛ KulnStr 3 15 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
— L—L—L —
5⅛ 3 LSB .23t 5.9 7 3 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
2⅛ 1⅛ LaBarge .06 3.4 16 9 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
3⅛ 2⅛ LaPnt 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
3⅛ 1⅛ LafyRad 51 1⅜ 1½ 1⅜
4 7-16 2 LakeSh g 28 3 7-16 3 5-16 3 5-16
11 4⅛ Landmk 84 117 10⅛ 9⅞ 10⅛+ ⅜
11½ 5⅛ Laneco .20a 1.8 5 5 11 10⅞ 10⅞
16¼ 10⅛ LazKap n.40 3.4 5 21 11⅞ 11½ 11⅞+ ⅛
24 15⅛ LeaRnt s.60 3.1 7 12 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅛— ⅛
6½ 3 LeePh 8 1 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
8⅛ 5 LibtyFb .56t 11. 3 42 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ¼
12 5⅛ Lightolr .24 2.6 5 10 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅜
8⅛ 5⅛ LillAnn .24 3.5 9 2 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
10½ 3⅛ LincAm 10 12 8⅝ 8⅝ 8½
3⅛ 1⅛ LloydsE 4 2 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ¼
3½ 2⅛ Lodge .08e 3.0 7 16 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
29⅛ 17½ Lohmn 1.28 5.4 9 35 23⅛ 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅛
37⅛ 11⅛ LoewT wt 307 29⅛ 28 29⅛+1½
17 3⅛ Logicon 7 25 13⅛ 12⅞ 13⅛+ ⅜
24 15⅛ LaGenS 1.05 4.3 7 11 24⅛ 23⅞ 24⅛+ ⅜
8½ LundyEl 10 1 6 6 6
12 7⅛ Lydall .70 8.8 6 1 8 8 8
— M—M—M —
17½ 9⅛ MI Fnd .28e 1.6 7 2 17½ 17½ 17½
7 5⅛ Macks .20 3.9 4 8 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
2½ 1⅛ Macrod 28 33 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
16⅛ 7½ Mngood 16 3 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
12⅛ 6⅛ MantrC .60 5.7 6 3 10⅝ 10⅝ 10½+ ¼
1 15-16 ⅛ Marinda 6 305 1⅛ 1 1-16 1 1-16
21⅛ 18⅛ Marm pf2.25 12. 4 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛+ ⅛
11⅛ 4⅛ Marshln 15 57 11⅛ 11 11⅛+ ⅛
17⅛ 9⅛ MartPr .40 4.3 6 4 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
13½ 8⅛ Masind .20 2.1 187 9⅛ 8⅝ 9⅛+ ⅜
36⅛ 16⅛ MtlRsh s.20 .7 14 15 28⅞ 28⅛ 28⅛+ ⅜
17⅛ 9⅛ Matrix s 13 4 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
8⅛ 2⅛ MaulTec .14 3.3 85 35 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
1 13-16 ⅛ McCro wt 8 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
8⅛ 3⅛ McCulO 29 505 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ¼
5⅛ 2⅛ McKeon 2 1 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
23½ 14⅛ Means 1.20 7.1 6 28 17⅛ 16⅞ 17
7⅛ 3⅛ MedalnGp 14 21 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
19⅛ 10⅛ Mesnan n.24 1.5 10 59 16⅛ 16⅛ 16½+ ½
9⅛ 7⅛ MegaInt .28 3.2 3 12 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
21⅛ 12 MEMCo 1 7.8 6 10 13⅝ 12⅞ 12⅞— ⅛
13⅛ 8⅛ MercSL .50b 5.5 4 9 9⅛ 9 9⅛+ ⅛
12 6½ MetPro .15 1.6 8 13 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
13⅛ 8 Metex .40 3.8 6 10 10½ 10⅛ 10½+ ½
37⅛ 19⅛ Metpth .32 1.4 20 28 22½ 22 22⅛+ ⅜
2⅛ 1⅛ MichGen 22 2 1⅞ 1⅞
12⅛ 5 MchSug .40 3.7 7 171 11⅛ 10⅛ 10⅞+ ⅜
10⅛ 6 MidldCo .30 3.3 4 5 9⅛ 8⅞ 9⅛+ ⅛
23⅛ 9⅛ MidlGls .40b 4.1 6 16 10⅛ 9⅞ 9⅞— ⅛
8 2⅛ MissnIT 7 64 7½ 7 7 — ½
28½ 20 MitchlE s.20 .8 14 154 26⅛ 25⅞ 26⅛+ ⅜
24½ 12⅛ MiteCp .60 2.8 8 14 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅛+ ⅛
6⅛ 4⅛ MonMg .44 9.0 5 11 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞+ ⅛
19⅛ 12⅛ Moog .40b 2.8 10 11 14½ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
7 4½ MorlnSh .32 6.7 4 12 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
27 16½ MtVMil 1a 4.1 4 1 24½ 24½ 24½
13⅛ 8⅛ MovStr .60 5.6 4 1 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
7⅛ 2⅛ Movielab .52t 11. 5 2 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
— N—N—N —
18⅛ 11 NFC n .20 1.5 8 15 13⅛ 13⅛ 13½— ⅛
15⅛ 9⅛ Napco .20 1.5 8 175 13⅞ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅛
14⅛ 10⅛ NCnvSt n.50 3.7 9 17 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅝
12⅛ 5⅛ NatEdu .68t 6.5 5 30 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ½
20⅛ 12⅛ NtHitE 9 2 18½ 18½ 18½— ⅛
6⅛ 1⅛ NKinney 432 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅝+ ⅜
4½ 1 NtParap 7 ⅞ d ⅞ ⅞
10½ 4⅛ NtPatent 157 7½ 7 7⅛+ ¼
7⅛ 5 NtSecR .40 8.4 7 2 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
5½ 4⅛ NtSilvr .20e 4.4 5 4½ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
6½ 3⅛ NtSpinn .24 5.5 4 1 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
14⅛ 7⅛ NelsLB .72t 7.0 9 118 10⅛ 9⅝ 10⅛+ ⅜
28½ 17⅛ NHamp .80a 4.4 5 1 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
2⅛ 1⅛ Nidria .06e 3.4 9 17 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
23½ 10⅛ NMxAr .30e 1.7 46 3 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛+ ⅛
11 7⅛ NPinRt s.94 11. 9 11 8 8 8
8⅛ 6⅛ NProc .55e 8.3 7 35 6⅝ 6½ 6⅝+ ⅛
25⅛ 20⅛ NYTim .90 3.9 10 18 23⅛ 22⅞ 23 + ⅛
12½ 5⅛ NewbE .50 5.0 13 10 10 10
14⅛ 10⅛ Newcor s.56 4.6 5 2 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛— ¼

9-16 3-16 Newcrp wt 2 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜
5 3 Nexus 10 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
31⅛ 17⅛ NiagFSv .94 4.1 6 1 23 23 23 — ½
6⅛ 3⅛ Nichols .02r .6 3 2 3½ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
6⅛ 3⅛ Nolex 35 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
12⅛ 7½ Norin .40 4.1 3 2 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
13 10⅛ Norl pf 1.50 13. 21 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
13⅛ 6½ Norlek .08 1.2 4 47 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
23⅛ 14 NoARoy .24 1.4 5 2 16⅛ 16½ 16⅛+ ¼
15⅛ 7⅛ NoCdO g 25 467 d16⅛ 15⅛ 16⅛+ ⅜
13⅛ 11 NoelBk n1.08 9.9 5 2 10⅞ d10⅞ 10⅞— ⅛
19⅛ 9⅛ NuclDta 7 25 11½ 11 11
41⅛ 19⅛ Numac g.07t 120 36⅛ 35⅛ 36⅛+ ⅜
— O—O—O —
9⅛ 2⅛ OEA .20e 3.0 12 5 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
17⅛ 9⅛ Oakwd .12b .9 6 21 13½ 13 13⅛
8 4⅛ OhArt .24 4.0 7 2 6 6 6
10 5⅛ Oilalnd .40e 4.5 8 2 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
48 25 OOkiep 20 z450 42⅝ 42 42 + ½
14 7½ OriolaH .40a 4.2 3 3 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
4 2⅛ Ormand 7 7 2½ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
7⅛ 1⅛ OxfordFt 9 10 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
7⅛ 4½ OzarkA .15e 3.0 4 43 5 5 5
— P—Q —
3⅛ ⅜ PF Ind 13 2⅝ 2⅝ 2½
PNB Mt wt 2 11-16 11-16 11-16
16⅛ 12⅛ PGEpfA 1.50 11. 7 13⅛ 13 13⅛+ ⅛
13⅛ 10 PGEpfC 1.25 12. 1 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
14 10⅛ PGEpfD 1.25 11. 21 11⅛ 10⅞ 11⅛+ ⅛
13⅛ 9⅛ PGEpfG 1.20 11. 15 10⅛ 10 10½+ ⅛
22½ 20 PGEpfW 2.57 12. 16 21⅛ 20⅞ 21 — ⅛
25⅛ 18⅛ PGEpfV 2.32 12. 220 19⅛ 18⅞ 18⅞— ⅛
27⅛ 19⅛ PGEpfT 2.54 12. 18 22 21⅞ 22 + ⅛
29⅛ 21 PGEpfS 2.62 12. 11 22 21⅞ 21⅞—1
12½ 8⅛ PGEpfH 1.12 12. 7 10 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
25⅛ 19⅛ PGEpfR 2.37 12. 9 19⅛ d19⅛ 19⅛+ ⅛
22⅛ 16 PGEpfP 2.05 13. 2 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅛
21⅛ 16 PGEpfO 2 12. 1 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛—1¼
21½ 15 PGEpfM 1.96 12. 1 16 16 16 + ¼
24 17⅛ PGEpfL 2.25 12. 9 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
47 34 PacLt pf4.50 12. z20 36½ 36½ 36½—1
83⅛ 67⅛ PacLt pf7.64 11. z50 67½ d66⅛ 66½—2⅛
29 17⅛ PacTrst 1 4.6 11 3 22 21⅞ 21⅞— ⅛
54 46 PacPLpf 5 10. z25 49⅛ 49⅛ 49⅛— ⅛
15⅛ 9⅛ PacScle .40 3.7 6 25 11 10⅛ 10⅞+ ⅜
17⅛ 14⅛ PopeP g n 569 17½ 16⅞ 17½+ ⅜
38⅛ 27⅛ PallCp .52 1.4 14 105 36 35⅝ 36 + ½
2 1⅛ PalomrF 13 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
5⅛ 3½ Pantast .30 8.6 7 3 3½ 3½ 3½
22⅛ 13⅛ Paradyn n 22 103 u22½ 20⅛ 22⅛+1⅛
19⅛ 11 ParkCh .60a 3.7 5 10 16⅛ 16 16⅛+ ⅜
8⅛ 2⅛ ParkEl 7 33 6⅛ 5⅝ 6⅛+ ⅜
27⅛ 22 Parsons s 1 3.6 10 272 u28½ 27 28⅛+1¼
6⅛ 4⅛ PatFash .10e 1.9 3 3 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
14 6½ Patagon 4 1 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
10⅛ 5⅛ PeerTu .32b 3.5 6 2 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
2 ⅝ PenDix wt 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
20⅛ 18½ PenEM .60 3.5 6 2 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛+ ⅛
16¼ 13⅛ PenTr 1.20 8.1 5 2 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ¼
4⅛ 2⅛ PECp .55t 18. 8 30 3 2⅞ 3
24¼ 14⅛ PenRE 1.65 7.8 10 9 21¼ 21⅛ 21¼+ ¼
6⅛ 3⅛ PenobS .20 4.0 6 3 5 5 5 — ⅛
11⅛ 11 Pearl n .15 1.3 10 6 11⅛ d10⅞ 11⅛+ ⅛
1½ 1 Pentron 8 5 1⅛ 1 1
32⅛ 25⅛ PepBoys 1b 3.6 5 5 27⅞ 27⅛ 27⅞+ ⅜
23⅛ 11 PepCom .80 4.8 6 307 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅝— ⅛
14⅛ 9½ Perini .40 3.1 8 17 13 12⅝ 13 + ½
14⅛ 13⅛ PetLew s 15 1175 14⅛ 13⅝ 14⅛+ ⅜
13⅛ 10 PetLe pf1.65 13. 19 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
10⅛ 7⅛ PhilLD .68r 9.1 3 3 7½ 7½ 7½
4⅛ 2 Phoenix 17 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
16⅛ 7⅛ PicNPay .32 2.4 7 18 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
6⅛ 3⅛ PionrSys 1 3 4 3⅞ 4 + ⅛
3⅛ 2⅛ PlonTx .20t 30 2⅞ 2⅛ 2⅞+ ⅛
6⅛ 3⅛ PitWVa .56 11. 7 4 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
38½ 24⅛ Pittway 1.65 5.2 7 3 31½ 31⅛ 31½+ ⅜
7⅛ 4⅛ Pizzaln n 7 5 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
37 21⅛ PlacrDv g1a 11 31⅛ 31 31
10 4⅛ Plantind 23 60 8⅝ 8 8⅝+ ⅛
9½ 7⅛ PlyGm .40b 5.2 3 5 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
2 ⅜ Polaron 2 5 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
24 14⅛ PostCp n .50 3.2 7 4 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
23½ 12⅛ PrairleO g 17 15 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
14⅛ 10⅛ PrattLmb 1.10 9.5 6 1 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
7⅛ 4⅛ PrattRd .30 6.2 6 5 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞
27 20⅛ PrenHa 1.48 6.7 8 22 22½ 22⅛ 22⅛
5⅛ 2⅛ PresRtA 1 3 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
21⅛ 14⅛ Prestona .90 5 2 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
12⅛ 5⅛ PrimMt s 10 27 9½ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
16⅛ 10½ PrpCT 1.34e 8.4 12 5 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝
12½ 9½ ProvGas .92 9.4 5 5 9⅞ 9⅞ 9⅞
9½ 3⅛ PrudBld .24 5.3 13 2 4½ 4½ 4½
48 37 PSCol pf4.25 11. z50 38 38 38 +1
16⅛ 7⅛ PulteH s .32 3.0 3 12 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
10⅛ 9⅛ PuntaG 5 11 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
13⅛ 9½ Punta pf1.10 11. 12 10 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
8⅛ 6⅛ Quolinn n.40e 5.9 2 23 7 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
10 6⅛ Quebcr g.20e 1 8½ 8½ 8½+ ⅛
— R—R—R —
4⅛ 2⅛ REDM 5 13 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
3½ 1⅛ RET 77 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
18 9 RHMed .20r 1.3 9 2 15⅛ 15 15 — ⅛
2½ 1⅛ RPS 7 3 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
3⅛ 2⅛ RSC .10 3.2 13 1 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
8 5 Ragan .18e 1.9 6 3 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
23⅛ 12⅛ RnchEx .30e 1.6 8 13 19⅛ 18⅞ 19⅛+ ½
39⅛ 21⅛ RangrO g 645 37½ 34½ 36⅛+2⅛
4 1⅛ RapAm wt 55 2⅛ 2⅛ 2½
5⅛ 2 RathP 22 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
24⅛ 13½ RavInd .40 2.1 13 21 19⅛ 18½ 19⅛
5⅛ 2⅛ Reading 6 10 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
21⅛ 14⅛ REInv 1.60 9.1 9 2 17½ 17½ 17½+ ¼
12⅛ 9½ RltIncT 1.40 14. 4 3 10 10 10
2⅛ 1⅛ Redlaw 14 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
5⅛ 3⅛ ReevesT 225 5 4½ 4½— ⅛
15⅛ 8⅛ RegalB .72 5.8 7 9 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
23½ 14⅛ RemAr 1a 4.6 6 5 21⅝ 21 21⅝+1
9½ 5⅛ RepGyp s.24 3.8 3 1 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
19½ 11⅛ ReshCot .24 1.7 9 50 14⅛ 14⅛ 14½+ ⅛
54⅛ 20½ ResrtA 4 443 27⅝ 26½ 26⅞— ⅜
22⅛ 11⅛ Resrt wt 131 14⅛ 13½ 14⅛+ ⅛
83⅛ 27 ResrtB 5 z1700 38½ 37½ 37½+ ⅜
4⅛ 2⅛ RestAssc 6 37 2½ 2½ 2½+ ⅛
13⅛ 5⅛ RexNoro 8 34 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
12⅛ 14⅛ RioIOil n 14 30 20⅞ 20 20⅛+ ⅛
9⅛ 4 RiblelP .12 2.7 3 14 4⅝ 4½ 4½
8⅛ 4⅛ Richton .44 9.5 23 41 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞
161⅛ 27⅛ RileyCo 11 9 61⅛ 61⅛ 61⅛+ ⅛
34⅛ 21⅛ RioAlgo g1.50 1 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝+ ½
14⅛ 6 Robntch 12 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
8⅛ 4⅛ Roblin .12 2.0 5 5 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
28⅛ 18 Rogers s .12 .6 13 14 21⅛ 20⅞ 21⅛+1
3⅛ 1⅛ RoyPalm 2 2 2 2 — ⅛
3 1⅛ Rusco 10 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞+ ⅛
5⅛ 2½ RBW Cp 5 85 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
16¼ 10⅛ Russell .48 4.4 4 3 10⅞ 10⅞ 10⅞+ ⅛
— S—S—S —
12⅛ 8¼ SGL .30b 3.2 5 3 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
3⅛ 1⅛ SMD 5 26 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
6 4⅛ SSP 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅞+ ⅛
18⅛ 9⅛ Salem .40a 2.7 9 5 15 15 15 — ⅛
3⅛ 1⅛ SCarla 10 3 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
10 6⅛ SDgo pf .88 12. 1 7½ 7½ 7½+ ⅛
10⅛ 7 SDgo pf .90 10. 18 8⅝ 7⅞ 8⅝+ ⅜
98⅛ 76½ SDgo pf9.84 13. z50 78½ 78½ 78½
79½ 61 SDgo pf7.80 12. z100 62½ 62½ 62½
72 55 SDgo pf7.20 13. z100 56½ 56½ 56½+1½
25 18⅛ SDgo pf2.47 13. 3 19⅛ 19 19⅛+ ⅛
24⅛ 15⅛ SFrRE 1.76 8.4 14 22 21 20⅞ 21 + ⅜
3 7-16 SFRE wt 2 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
14⅛ 5½ Sandgate .40 4.8 6 2 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
6⅛ 4⅛ ScheibE .56 12. 19 6 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
20⅛ 13⅛ Schnult 1a 5.6 4 2 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛
9⅛ 2⅛ Schiller 7 20 8 7⅞ 7⅞+ ⅛
4½ 2⅛ Schradr .04t 72 1 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞
9⅛ 6⅛ Schwab n.30 4.4 6 3 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞+ ⅛
4½ 2⅛ SciMat .10 3.1 7 7 3⅛ 3 3⅛+ ⅛
53½ 28⅛ ScurryR g 10 25 u55 52 55 +3½
28⅛ 16 SbdAM .40 2.3 3 1 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅛
13½ 5 Sealctro .94t 7.6 8 82 12½ 11½ 12⅛+ ⅜
1½ ⅜ Seaport 17 1 ⅞ ⅞
4⅛ 2⅛ SecMtg 22 47 3⅛ 3 3⅛+ ⅛
9⅛ 6⅛ Selas .36 5.1 8 2 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
7⅛ 5⅛ Semtch .20b 3.7 9 10 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
8⅛ 4⅛ ShaerS .40e 6.5 5 4 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
10⅛ 7½ Sharon s .50 5.3 6 95 9½ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
6⅛ 4⅛ Showin .40 8.4 5 2 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
4⅛ 2⅛ ShettrR 4 9 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
7 3½ Shopwell 8 3 4½ 4½ 4½
29⅛ 18⅛ Showbt 1 5.3 6 11 19⅛ 18⅞ 19
28⅛ 12⅛ Sierrcin .30 1.1 12 28 26⅛ 24⅞ 26⅛+1⅛
8⅛ 6⅛ Sifco s .28 4.0 6 6 7⅛ 7 7
20½ 10 Sigma 3.5 5 6 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅜
9⅛ 5⅛ Sikes A .45e 6.7 3 7 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
22 10⅛ Sfiolnc .10e .5 6 13 21⅛ 21½ 21½
7⅛ 3⅛ Silvrcst 42 5 4½ 4½ 4½+ ⅛
7⅛ 2⅛ Solitron 12 22 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
28 22⅛ SonderB .40 1.4 9 60 27⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛
17⅛ 5⅛ SorgPap .33e 2.9 3 4 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
8⅛ 6⅛ Soundsn .40 5.2 3 2 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
13 9 SCEd pf1.08 12. 15 9½ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
13⅛ 10 SCEd pf1.19 11. 37 10⅛ 10 10⅛+ ⅜
28 24⅛ SCEd pf2.48 9.5 z150 26 26 26
16⅛ 12⅛ SCEd pf1.45 12. 2 12½ 12½ 12½— ⅜
19⅛ 16⅛ SCEd pf1.30 7.5 6 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛+ ⅛
25⅛ 19 SCEd pf2.30 11. 6 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
25⅛ 19 SCEd pf2.21 11. 1 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛+1¼
9⅛ 7¼ SwFlBk .50 6.7 5 13 7½ 7½ 7½
25⅛ 22⅛ SwFIB pf2.18 9.5 3 23 22⅞ 22⅞— ⅛
13⅛ 9 SpectyR 5 1 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
15 6⅛ Spector .43e 4.3 4 25 10⅛ 10 10 — ½
6 3⅛ Spectro .19t 4.7 29 4⅛ 4¼ 4⅛+ ½
6⅛ 3⅛ Spencer .16 4.0 7 7 4 4 4 + ⅛
27½ 19⅛ StdAlln 1 4.3 4 1 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛
18⅛ 6 StdMetl 167 10 15 14⅝ 15 + ⅜
26⅛ 19⅛ StProd 1.52 7.8 5 1 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛+ ⅛
33 20½ StdShr 1.22t 4.4 6 11 27⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛
9⅛ 5½ Stange .20 3.3 7 17 6 5⅞ 6 + ¼
5½ 2⅛ Stanwd 4 13 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
14⅛ 11½ StarSup s.80 5.9 4 42 13⅝ 13 13½+ ⅛
3⅛ 1⅛ Stardust 3 1⅛ d 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
11 4½ StarrHo .30 6.5 3 32 4⅝ d 4⅝ 4⅝
8⅛ 4 Steaimt .24b 3.4 4 14 7 6⅞ 7 + ⅛
22½ 16⅛ SteenCh .92 4.4 7 5 20⅞ 20⅞ 20⅞+ ⅜
2⅛ ⅛ SterlBcp wt 1 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝
1⅛ 1 SterlEl 5 25 1⅛ 1 1
22⅛ 6⅛ StrutW .30b 1.5 18 9 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛+ ⅛
3½ 2⅛ SueAnn .24 9.1 5 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
17⅛ 7⅛ Suncir .60 6.6 5 1 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
39⅛ 15½ Sundnc .16b .4 202 671 u42⅛ 38⅛ 42⅛+3⅛
9⅛ 5⅛ SunshJr .40 4.8 5 14 8½ 8⅛ 8⅛
16⅛ 11 SupFdS .40b 3.6 6 31 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
12⅛ 5⅛ SupInd s.25 4.3 4 68 6 5⅞ 5⅞— ⅛
11½ 6⅛ SupSurg .32 4.8 5 36 6⅞ d 6½ 6⅞— ⅛
39⅛ 29⅛ Supron s.24 .6 25 250 u40 37⅛ 39⅛+1⅛
7⅛ 3⅛ Susqueh 6 45 3⅛ d 3½ 3⅛
10½ 8⅛ Susqh pf 1 12. 3 8½ 8½ 8½
7½ 3⅛ Synloy .30b 5.1 11 1 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
44⅛ 30⅛ Syntex 1.10 3.2 9 655 34⅛ 33⅛ 34⅛+1⅛
24⅛ 18⅛ Syscos .40 2.0 7 158 20 20 20 + ¼
17⅛ 16⅛ SystEng 11 256 14⅝ 13⅛ 14⅛+1⅛
6⅛ 3⅛ SysPln .20 4.8 3 15 4⅛ 4 4⅛+ ⅛
— T—T—T —
9⅛ 5⅛ TEC .40 7.0 6 6 5⅝ d 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
3⅛ 1⅛ TFI 6 13 2½ 2⅛ 2½
19⅛ 9⅛ TabPd .20 1.4 6 22 14⅛ 13⅛ 14⅛+ ⅜
10 5½ Tannet .28b 5.0 4 2 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
14⅛ 10⅛ Tasty 1.20b 11. 1 10½ 10½ 10½
4 1⅛ TechSym 8 18 2⅝ 2½ 2½— ⅛
13⅛ 4 TechOp 8 2 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
4⅛ 1⅛ TechTp .52t 24.2 13 38 2⅛ 2 2⅛+ ⅛
6½ 3⅛ Tectrol .24 4.9 4 23 5 4⅞ 4⅞— ⅛
62½ 22 TelonR .52 17 54⅛ 52 54⅛+2½
32 15⅛ Telflex .40 1.8 9 37 23⅛ 22⅞ 22⅞+ ⅛
22⅛ 12⅛ Telscl .60 3.9 10 98 15⅛ 14⅝ 15⅛+ ⅜
3⅛ 1½ Tenna 21 1⅛ 1½ 1⅛+ ⅛
7⅛ 3⅛ Tenney s 7 3 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛

4⅛ 1⅞ Tensor 14 1 2⅛ 2½ 2½— ⅛
9 4⅛ TerraC .10t 67 8⅛ 7⅝ 8⅛+ ⅛
13⅛ 5⅛ TetraT 20 7⅞ 7⅝ 7⅞— ⅛
13⅛ 7½ TexlAir .16 1.9 7 95 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
5⅛ 2⅛ Thorotor .04e 1.0 6 1 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞
27⅛ 15 Thriftm 1.20 5.4 3 11 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛+ ⅛
7½ 3 Tidwell 4 28 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
8⅛ 4⅛ TobKtz n.25 4.2 6 16 6 5⅞ 6 + ⅛
42⅛ 33⅛ TolEd pf4.25 13. z75 33⅛ d33⅛ 33⅛— ⅛
10⅛ 4⅛ ToppsG .21t 151 4⅝ 4⅛ 4½+ ⅛
27⅛ 12⅛ TotlPet g.32 232 23⅛ 22⅛ 23⅛+ ⅛
19⅛ 6⅛ TotPet wt 89 15⅛ 14⅛ 15⅛+ ⅜
3⅛ 2⅛ TownCtry 9 2 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
20⅛ 16⅛ Towner n 41 17 18⅛ 18 18⅛
8½ 4⅛ TrnsLux .10e 1.7 6 13 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛
14⅛ 7⅛ TransOil .05e .5 105 10⅛ 10 10⅛+ ½
7 5⅛ TrnsTec n.24 3.8 9 13 6½ 6⅛ 6⅛
7⅛ 4⅛ Tredwy .20 3.2 6 1 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
9½ 7 TriSM .80 8.9 4 2 9 8⅞ 9
18⅛ 9⅛ TriaCp .20 1.4 10 56 15 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅜
14⅛ 8½ TrilnOG n 516 12⅛ 10⅛ 12⅛+1⅜
10⅛ 6⅛ TuboMx s 13 259 7⅛ 7 7⅛+ ⅛
31 24⅛ TurnrC 2 7.0 6 17 28⅛ 28⅛ 28⅛
— U—U—U —
12½ 7⅛ U&I 48 3 9⅛ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
5⅛ 3⅛ UIP .24 4.7 8 60 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
7⅛ 2⅛ UNA .20 4.1 3 10 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
7⅛ 5⅛ URS .40b 5.8 8 10 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅞+ ⅛
8⅛ 5⅛ Unimax 8 7 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
17⅛ 11⅛ UAirPd .64b 4.0 9 9 16⅛ 16 16⅛+ ⅛
17⅛ 11 UnCosF .46a 5.2 7 2 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛+ ⅛
2½ 1⅛ UnFoods .10e 5.3 38 31 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
⅞ 1-16 UNatCp wt 20 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛+1-16
8½ 6⅛ UNICp pf 5 6½ 6½ 6½+ ⅛
6⅛ 2⅛ USAir wt 7 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞
16⅛ 9⅛ USFiltr .36 3.0 6 115 11⅞ 11⅞ 11⅞+ ⅛
11⅛ 7⅛ UnRltT .87e 9.3 11 29 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
⅛ 1-64 UnRltT wt 12 1-64 1-64 1-64
4 2⅛ USRdium 3 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
7 3⅛ UnivCla .05 .8 5 21 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛

19 11⅛ UnivRs .32 1.8 17 52 18 17⅛ 17⅛
— V—V—V —
10 5½ Valle's .81t 15. 16 14 5½ 5½ 5½— ⅛
16 7⅛ Valmac .80 9.6 9 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
8⅛ 5⅛ Valspar .36 4.8 5 3 7⅛ 7½ 7½— ⅛
3⅛ 2⅛ ValueL .06e 2.2 3 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
23⅛ 16½ VermtA .32b 1.7 8 10 19½ 18½ 18⅛+ ⅛
9⅛ 5 Vernitrn .18
1 . 5 5 1 7 6 ¾ 6 ⅝ 6 ¾
6½ 3 Vertiple 4 6 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
9½ 1½ Vesely 213 21 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
2½ 1½ Viatech 1 1⅛ 1½ 1½— ⅛
4⅛ 2⅛ ViatopeE 3 3 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞
12⅛ 6⅛ Vishay 7 19 9⅛ 9½ 9½+ ⅛
5⅛ 2⅛ VolMer .12e 2.7 4 7 4½ 4½ 4½
13⅛ 8⅛ Vaplex .52 5.6 4 16 9⅛ 9¼ 9¼
7⅛ 3½ VulcCp .20a 3.6 3 7 5½ 5⅛ 5½
— W—W—W —
7½ 2½ WTC .02t 55 25 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
9⅛ 6½ Wackht .40b 5.7 6 2 7 7 7 + ⅛
3⅛ 2⅛ WadelEq 3 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
22⅛ 18⅛ Walnoco s.12 .4 38 286 21½ 20⅛ 21⅛+ ⅛
18⅛ 13⅛ Waltr n.05e .3 7 3 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
25 18 Walco .80b 4.1 5 2 19⅛ 19½ 19½— ⅛
9⅛ 4 WallcS .12 2.7 13 2 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
25½ 17 WangB s.16 .6 28 308 u26⅛ 25 26 + ⅜
25½ 18⅛ WangC s.06 .2 30 69 25⅛ 24½ 25½+1
13½ 8⅛ WardsCo .20 2.1 3 6 9⅛ 9½ 9⅛+ ⅛
3⅛ 1½ WshHm 3 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
26⅛ 20¼ WshPst s.36 1.7 7 27 21½ 21 21½
31⅛ 20⅛ WRIT 2.12 7.9 14 5 26⅞ 26⅛ 26⅛— ⅛
19⅛ 14⅛ Wthird n 14 106 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛+ ⅜
19½ 8⅛ WelaTu .30b 1.8 7 9 17 16⅛ 17 + ⅛
5⅛ 3⅛ Welfco .12e 2.5 12 4⅛ 4½ 4⅛+ ⅛
10 6½ WescoFn .38 4.8 5 7 8⅛ 8 8
22⅛ 15⅛ Wstbrn g s.70 3.5 156 20⅛ 19½ 20⅛+ ⅜
38⅛ 12⅛ WstFin .52 2.1 3 16 25½ 25⅛ 25⅛+ ⅛
15⅛ 9⅛ WPacRR n 2 38 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
13⅛ 3⅛ Whippny .20 1.8 25 11½ 11⅛ 11⅛
7⅛ 4⅛ Whitehall 7 28 5½ 5⅛ 5½+ ⅛

12⅛ 3⅛ Wichita .45t 4.2 41 23 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
2⅛ 1⅛ WillcxG n 2 14 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
20 9⅛ Wmhous .40 3.4 10 6 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ⅜
3⅛ 1⅛ WiltonB .15t 5 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
22 10½ Wincorp .40 2.7 41 4 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
10½ 6⅛ Winklm .44 5.0 6 3 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
50⅛ 43½ WisP pf4.50 10. z10 44 44 44
3 2 WolfHB .10e 4.7 7 1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
11½ 5 WkWear .40 4.3 6 4 9½ 9⅛ 9⅛
18⅛ 11⅛ Wrathr .05e .3 76 2 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
1 11-16 ⅜ WrightH g 8 1 3-16 1⅛ 1 13-16+ ⅛
17⅛ 11 Wynns s .48 3.6 6 12 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
15 11⅛ WymBn .72 6.0 6 6 12⅛ 12 12 — ⅛
— X—Y—Z —
6⅛ 2 Xonics 14 3½ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
11½ 6½ Zimmer .36 5.2 3 3 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

High Low Close Ch'ge

17850 Abitibi $18 17¾ 17⅞— ¼
4550 Agnico E $6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
1125 Agra Ind A 475 460 465 —10
17848 Alta Gas A $23⅝ 23 23⅛+ ⅜
155 Alta Nat $62 62 62 + 1
100 Algo Cent $19¼ 19¼ 19¼
122960 Am Barrg $34 33⅛ 33⅛+ ¼
100 Andres W A $11½ 11½ 11½+ ¼
500 Argus C pr $6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ¼
421 Asbestos $38¼ 38 38¼+ ¼
5800 Atco A $16⅞ 16½ 16⅝— ⅛
5910 BP Can $35¼ 34½ 34⅞
8007 Bank N S $21⅞ 21½ 21⅞+ ¼
300 Bralor Res $15⅝ 15½ 15⅝
200 Bramalea $17 17 17
1300 Brenda M $22 21¾ 22 + 1
4010 BCFP $22¾ 22⅛ 22⅝+ ⅛
2260 BC Phone $15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
2985 Brunswk $8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅝
724 CAE $11¼ 11 11¼+ ⅛
5000 Cad Fry $17⅝ 17½ 17⅝+ ⅛
2622 Cal Pow A $40⅝ 40¼ 40¼— ¼
2750 Camflo $14 13⅞ 14 + ¼
2550 C Nor West $14⅝ 14⅜ 14⅝+ ⅛
75 C Packrs $30⅞ 30⅞ 30⅞+ ⅜
122800 Can Perm $17⅝ 16⅝ 17⅛+ ⅜
26771 Can Trust $22 21⅝ 21⅝
200 C Tung $21 21 21
50 CCablesy A $12⅞ 12⅞ 12⅞— ⅛
600 Cdn Cel $7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞
15512 CI Bk Com $23⅝ 23½ 23⅝
33580 CP Inve $32⅞ 31¼ 32⅜+1⅜
663 Cdn Tire A $24⅞ 24½ 24⅞+ ¼
2900 C Utilies $18⅛ 18 18 + ⅛
1 Candel Oil $49⅞ 49⅝ 49⅞—1¼
1550 Cara $13½ 13⅝ 13½+ ⅛
1050 Cassiar $11½ 11¼ 11¼— ⅜
4625 Celanese $5⅛ 495 5 +10
1600 Cherokee $10⅝ 10¼ 10⅝— ¼
25 C Holiday I $9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
6900 Con Distrb $9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅝+ ⅜
19474 Cons Gas $23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝+ ¼
500 Con Fordy 320 320 320
700 Conwest $6⅝ 5⅞ 6⅝— ⅛
17650 Coseka R $10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ¼
2200 Craigmt $6 5⅞ 6 + ¼
500 Crush Intl $12½ 12½ 12½
12008 Cyprus $14⅝ 14½ 14½+ ¼
20325 Czar Res $15 14⅝ 15 + ⅜
17350 Daon Dev $12½ 12 12⅛+ ⅜
108 Daon A $6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞+ ⅜
6300 Denison $38⅞ 38 38⅝+ ⅛
12530 Dicknsn $8 7⅝ 7⅝
625 D Bridge $35 35 35 — ¼
3631 Dofasco A $31⅛ 30⅞ 31
260 Dom Store $18⅞ 18⅞ 18⅞
81025 Du Pont A $22⅝ 22 22½+ ½
350 Electhom A 395 395 395 — 5
2000 Emco $10 9⅝ 10 + ⅜
950 Falcon C $8 7⅞ 7⅞— ⅛
900 Fibrg Nlk A $64⅝ 64 64⅝+ 1
10200 Fed Ind A $6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, November 9, 1979

High Low Close Ch'ge

150 Francana $11½ 11½ 11½— ¼
3600 Fraser $14½ 14 14 — ½
3905 G M Res $5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
200 G Distrb A $7 7 7 — ⅜
1175 G Distrb w 185 185 185 — 5
9600 Gibraltar $9 8⅞ 9 + ⅜
50 Goodyear $16 16 16 — 3
1950 Granduc 225 215 225
4500 GL Forest $43 42 42½— ½
69 Greyhnd $23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅛
100 Guar Trst $7½ 7½ 7½— ⅛
4050 Hard Crp A 250 245 245 — 5
900 Harlequin $18⅝ 18¼ 18⅝+ ⅛
1500 Hawker $15⅝ 15 15 — ⅛
504 Hayes D $9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
1378 H Bay Co $23⅝ 23¼ 23¼— ½
46903 IAC $13⅝ 12⅞ 13 — 1
100 Indal $11⅞ 11⅞ 11⅞— ½
800 Inglis $14 14 14
100 Inland Gas $12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅜
4991 Inter Pipe $16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝
780 Ivaco $14⅝ 14¼ 14½— ½
1450 Jannock $10⅛ 10 10 — ¼
19970 Kaiser Re $27¼ 26½ 27¼+1¼
5100 Kam Kotia 455 440 440 —15
28020 Kerr Add $12¼ 11⅞ 12 + ⅜
1442 Labatt A $22⅞ 22½ 22⅞+ ⅜
100 Lab Min $42½ 42½ 42½
3400 Lacana $6¼ 6⅛ 6¼
1600 LOnt Cem $5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
290 LL Lac $5⅝ 490 5⅛+45
500 Lob Co B 375 375 375
200 Mclan H A $20 20 20 — ⅛
15803 MB Ltd $22⅝ 22⅛ 22⅝— ⅛
800 McGraw H $9 9 9 + ⅛
1500 Est Mirtic 175 173 175 + 5
5470 Mitel Corp $12⅝ 12⅝ 12½+ ⅛
528 Molson A $22½ 22½ 22½— ⅛
1278 Molson B $21⅛ 21¼ 21¼— ½
6975 Moore $33⅛ 33 33⅛+ ⅛
7425 Murphy $26½ 26 26⅛+ ⅜
700 Nat Trust $24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛+ ⅛
16239 Noranda $18½ 18 18⅛+ ⅛
7510 Norcen $25⅝ 25⅛ 25½+ ⅜
29695 NTecm B w $26½ 25⅞ 26⅛+ 1
200 Nowsco W $37½ 37½ 37½
23600 Oakwood P $13⅝ 12⅞ 13 + ⅜
7125 Ocelot B $25⅝ 25½ 25⅝+ ¼
3650 Oshawa A $7⅝ 7½ 7½— ⅛
22335 Pace Pet $19⅝ 18⅞ 19⅝+ ⅜
465 Pamour A $7½ 7 7 — ¼
1400 PanCan P $58⅞ 58½ 58⅝+ ⅛
3070 Pembina $9⅝ 9 9⅛+ ¼
3131 Petrofina $44½ 43½ 44½+1½
600 Pevto Oils $17½ 17⅛ 17⅛+ ⅛
5600 Place G 275 272 273 — 2
8100 Placer $36⅝ 35⅞ 36½+ 1
1900 Ram $9½ 9¼ 9¼+ ⅛

525 Redpath $13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅛
200 Rd Stenhs A $8⅞ 8⅞ 8⅞— ⅛
700 Reichhold $12⅞ 12 12⅞+ ⅛
2400 Revnu Prp 137 131 133 + 3
450 Roman $38⅞ 37½ 38⅞— ⅛
40 Rothman $18¼ 18¼ 18¼
25539 Sceptre $8¼ 8 8¼+ ¼
1400 Scotts A $12½ 12 12 — ⅜
44563 Shell Can $31½ 29⅞ 31⅛+ ⅜
12313 Sherritt $10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
200 S Sears A $6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞— ⅛
1300 Slater Stl $13 13 13
10000 Southm $26½ 26¼ 26½— ¼

High Low Close Ch'ge

200 St Brodcst $10¼ 10¼ 10¼+ ⅛
23159 Stelco A $25⅞ 25⅛ 25⅞+ ⅛
100 Sleep R 405 405 405 + 5
1365 Sulpetro B $15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝+ ⅛
445 Suncor pr $27⅞ 27⅛ 27⅛— ⅛
93 Talcorp A $10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
800 Teck Cor A $18⅛ 17⅞ 18 + ⅛
2270 Teck Cor B $16⅞ 16⅛ 16⅞+ ⅜
450 Teledyne $9⅞ 9⅞ 9⅞— ½
1410 Tex Can $75 74⅞ 75 + ½
36231 Thom N A $13⅝ 13½ 13⅝+ ⅛
4582 Tor Dm Bk $21⅞ 21⅝ 21⅞+ ⅛
1573 Traders A $14⅛ 14 14⅛— ⅛
1700 Trns Mt $10⅝ 10⅛ 10½— ⅛
3527 TrCan PL $23 22⅝ 23 + ⅛
2250 Turbo Cl B $14⅝ 14¼ 14⅝+ ⅛
13563 UGas A $10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅝+ ⅛
2440 Union Oil $33¼ 32⅞ 32⅞+ ⅛
379 U Keno $19⅝ 19½ 19½+ ⅛
3975 U Siscoe $10⅛ 9⅞ 10⅛+ ⅜
50 Un Carbid $22½ 22½ 22½— ⅛
1300 Van Der $6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞+ ½
600 Versil Cor $17⅞ 17½ 17⅞— ⅛
6300 Vestaron $14⅝ 14¼ 14⅝+ ⅛
12900 Weldwod $21 20½ 20½— ½
1400 West Mine $7⅝ 7⅜ 7⅜+ ⅛
450 Weston $23½ 23¼ 23¼+ ½
3019 Woodwd A $21⅞ 21½ 21⅞+ ⅜
24700 Yk Bear $8½ 7⅜ 8½+ ⅛

Total sales 4,237,328 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, November 9, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales Stock High Low Clos Chg.
600 AlgomaSt $28⅝ 28⅛ 28⅝+ ⅜
3856 Bnk Mont $21⅞ 21⅝ 21⅞+ ⅛
944 Can Cmt $11⅞ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅜
60 CanSo Ry $55 55 55 —2
1900 Con Bath $13 12⅞ 13 — ⅛
1750 Dom TxtA $13 13 13
2200 FCA Int 281 281 281 +1
508 Power Cp $11⅞ 11⅞ 11⅞
1064 Royal Bk $36½ 36⅛ 36½+ ⅛
105 Steinbrg A $23⅞ 23⅝ 23⅞+ ⅛
6920 Utd Asbest 480 470 470 —10

Total sales 475,612 shares.

Canadian Indexes

November 12, 1979

	Close	Previous
Montreal	298.94	294.31
Toronto	1,612.80	1,588.00

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto : TSE 300 Index.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, November 12, 1979

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

AELInd 6⅛ 6⅝
AFAProt 8⅛ 9⅛
AVMCo 3½ 4
Accuray 4 4½
AddisnW 9½ 10⅛
AdvRoss 3⅛ 3½
AlexAlex 29⅞ 30½
Allcoinc 29 30½
AllynB 11½ 12½
AFinCp 21½ 22½
AFurn 4⅝ 5⅛
AGreet 11⅛ 12
AIntGp 56 57
AMicros 22⅝ 23⅛
AWeldng 20 21
Amterr 3⅛ 3⅝
Anodite 7 7⅝
AnheusB 20 20½
AntaCp 7⅝ 7⅞
ArdenGp 3⅛ 3½
AsdCola 21⅛ 22
AtlGsLt 14 14⅝
BairdCp 4⅝ 5⅛
BangHE 12 12½
BkomRt 15⅛ 15⅝
BasicRs g 10⅛ 10⅝
BassttFr 17 17⅛
BaylsMk 12 12½
Beeline 9 10
BetzLab 33⅛ 34¼
BibbCo 11½ 12
BirdSon 17½ 19
Birtchr 2 2⅛
BlkHlIP 22⅝ 23½
Bonanza 2⅝ 3⅛
BrookS 31½ 36½
BrwTom 22⅛ 22⅝
Buckbee 6⅝ 7⅛
Buckeye 15⅞ 16⅛
BurnupS 6⅛ 7
CalWtSv 30½ 32
ConradH 1 1½
CapSwC 14⅛ 14⅝
CapInAir 3⅞ 4½
CareCp 8 9
CnVtPS 15⅛ 15½
ChmLea 39 41
ChesUtf 11⅛ 12½
CircleF 4⅝ 5⅛
CitzUtA 34½ 35⅛
CitzUtB 28⅛ 29
ClarkJL 27½ 29
ClowCp 6⅛ 6⅝
ComClH 26⅛ 26⅛
CmlShr 18⅛ 20½
CmwTel 17 19
ConPap 50½ 51½
Crawfd 19⅛ 20⅛

CrosTre 22⅛ 23
CullrFed 1⅞ 2½
Cyclron 11⅛ 12⅛
DanlyM 20 21
DtaDes 10⅛ 11
DaytMal 19 21
DekbAg 26 26⅛
DeLuxC 30½ 31⅛
DetCanT 11⅛ 12⅛
DeweyEl 1⅛ 2⅛
DiaCrys 28 29
DixnCru 38½ 40½
Docutel 5⅝ 6⅛
DollrGn 8½ 9
Doniday 19⅛ 20⅛
DovIDB 20 20⅛
DunkinD 10⅛ 11⅛
Durlron 14½ 15½
EatnVnce 5½ 6¼
EconLab 21½ 22
ElPasEl 9⅛ 10
ElderBe 7½ 8¼
EleNucl 6½ 7
ElModul 6⅛ 7⅛
EnrDev 8½ 9½
Entwistl 2¼ 3
EqtOil 50 51
EthanAl 45⅛ 46⅛
Fabri h 9-16 13-16
FlBkSys 37⅛ 38
FlBosin 16⅛ 17
FtEmpS 10 10⅛
FtWaFin 4½ 5⅛
Flicker 12 12½
FloatPnt 10 10⅛
FlaWatU ⅛ ⅛
ForestO 21⅛ 22⅛
Formigli 1½ 2⅛
FrankCp 7⅛ 7⅝
FrankEl 14 14⅛
GnRtEst 10½ 12
GnReins 89½ 91½
GovEFn 10⅛ 11
GreenM 11½ 12
GreyAdv 38 41
Gtfntst 14 15½
Gyrodyn 5½ 6⅛
Hardwice 10⅛ 11
HrpRow 10⅛ 10⅝
HoraGp 25⅛ 26½
HartfNl 14½ 15
HeardF 24⅛ 25½
Holobm 2½ 3
Hoover 12⅞ 13⅛
HorizRs 2½ 3
HyattInt 17 18
Infraind 4⅛ 4⅝
IntelCo 63 64
IntrcEnr 4⅛ 5⅛
IntmtGs 11⅛ 12⅛
InBkWsh 8⅝ 8⅛
IwoSoUt 22⅛ 23⅛

JamWP h 5⅝ 6⅛
Jamsby 15 15⅛
JiffyFd ⅛ 1
KarsSt pf 18 18⅛
Kalvar 2⅛ 3⅛
Kaman 17⅛ 18
KnapAm 8⅛ 9⅛
KateGre 3-16 7-16
Kaysam 3⅛ 4⅛
KellySv 32½ 34
Keuffel 16 17
Kimball 15⅛ 15⅝
KingInt 7½ 8½
KnapeV 14⅛ 15⅛
Krafco 13 14
Lanceln 19 19⅛
LandRes 2⅛ 2⅝
LaneCo 22 23
LtdStor 5 5⅝
LinBcst 46½ 47½
Loewtrn 11⅛ 12⅛
MadsGE 13⅛ 13⅝
MagelPet 5⅝ 5⅝
MairRt 1 5-16 1 9-16
Mallkrt 28½ 29½
MaulLP 26½ 28
McCorm 21½ 22
McQuay 9 9⅛
MidsxW 18 19
MdldCap 7⅛ 8½
MidlRes 2 2⅛
MidlBks 24⅛ 25⅛
Millipr 27½ 28⅛
MissVlG 12⅝ 14⅛
MontCol 5⅝ 6
MoorePd 21⅛ 22⅛
MoraRes 1⅛ 2
Mostek 61½ 62½
MotClub 4 4½
Mueller 28½ 29½
NaraCp 26½ 28½
NatGOil 14⅛ 15⅛
NwldRE 13⅛ 14⅛
NJNGas 15⅛ 15⅝
NielsnA 22 22½
NielsnB 22⅝ 22⅝
NoCarGs 14⅛ 15⅛
NoEOl un 68½ 70
NwtNGs 14⅛ 14⅛
NwstPS 14⅛ 15⅛
Noxell 19⅞ 20⅛
OglivyM 18½ 19⅛
OhFerro 8 9
OtterTP 20⅞ 21⅛
PCAInt 6⅛ 6⅝
PabstB 11⅛ 12⅛
PcGoR 18⅛ 19½
PauleyP 14 14⅛
PearMf 7⅛ 8½
PenaEnt 14⅛ 14⅛
Petrolit 39 40

Pettibon 19⅛ 20⅛
PierceSS 8½ 9⅛
Pinkrtn 33 34½
PionHiB 23⅛ 23⅝
Plastine 1⅛ 2⅛
Possis 5 5⅛
Progrp ⅛ 1⅛
PbSvNC 12⅛ 12⅝
PuriBen 14 14⅛
PutDCap 10⅛ 11⅛
QuakrCh 30 31
RogenPr 7½ 8
Raychm 49 51
Raymnd 22⅛ 23⅛
RecaEq 6⅛ 6⅝
RoadEx 24⅛ 25
RobbMy 43 45
Roselon 4⅝ 5⅛
Rouse 16⅛ 16⅛
RusStov 15⅛ 15⅛
Sadlier 3⅛ 4⅛
ScanDt 1 11-16 1 15-16
ScrippH 51 54
SeisDelt 11 11½
Svcmstr 33 34
Shawmt 31⅛ 32⅛
SolidStS 11 12
SCalWtr 12½ 13⅛
SwEISv 14⅛ 15
SwnEnr 24 25
Standyn 22⅛ 23½
StdRegs 24⅛ 25⅛
StanHP 23½ 24½
SteriSt 5⅝ 6⅛
StrawCl 22½ 24
SuperEl 7½ 7⅛
TIME DC 4⅝ 5
Tampax 28⅛ 29½
Tandem 30⅛ 31½
TecumP 63 65
Tennant 28 29½
Tiprary 11⅛ 12½
ToscoCp 18⅛ 19⅛
TricoPd 42½ 45½
TysonFd 7⅛ 8⅛
UnMcGll 10⅛ 11⅛
USSurg 24⅛ 25
USTrck 15⅛ 15⅛
UVaBsh 24⅛ 24⅛
UpPenP 14⅛ 15½
ValyGas 12 12½
VanDus 13½ 14⅛
Velcro g 9⅛ 9⅛
VideoCp 6⅛ 6⅛
VaNBsh 13 13½
WshEnr 15⅛ 15⅛
WebbRs 36½ 38½
Weldtrn 2⅛ 3
WellsGa 6½ 7⅛
WinMlg 2⅞ 3⅛
WmorC 24⅛ 25½
WoodLot 22 22⅛
WWEng 13½ 13⅛
WrightW 4⅛ 4⅛
ZionUtc 22½ 23½

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

$25,000,000

Coastal States Europe Limited

A Subsidiary of

Coastal States Gas Corporation

Revolving Credit

Funds provided by

Bankers Trust Company

Bayerische Vereinsbank, London Branch

First National Bank and Trust Company of Oklahoma City, Cayman Islands Branch

Nederlandse Credietbank nv

Banque du Benelux

Agent

Bankers Trust Company

November, 1979

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

November 12 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
—(d) Baerbond .... SF 685.25
—(d) Conbar .... SF 628.00
—(d) Grobar .... SF 604.00
—(d) Stockbar .... SF 720.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
—(d) CSF Fund .... SF 15.80
—(d) Crossbow Fund .... SF 3.62
—(d) ITF Fund N.V. $9.47

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $6.80
—(w) High Interest Sterling £0.86

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund $19.44
—(w) Capital Italia S.A. $11.63
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A. $26.63

CREDIT SUISSE:
—(d) Actions Suisses .... SF 296.75
—(d) Canasec .... SF 439.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds .... SF 61.75
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l .... SF 60.25
—(d) Energie-Valor .... SF 86.50
—(d) Ussec .... SF 424.00
—(d) Europa-Valor .... SF 110.00

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
—(d) Concentra .... DM 18.98
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond .... DM 65.80

EARNEX Fd. Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:
—(d) Earnex Fd. $4.29

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $27.22
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $66.50
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $25.24
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $54.24
—(w) Fidelity World Fd. $15.54

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A £3.79
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B £7.92
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D £16.27

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $42.23
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund .... HK$ 18.93
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund $13.54
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund $7.81
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund $10.45

JARDINE FLEMING:
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund $67.88
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia $21.18

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth .... SF 368.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income .... SF 297.50

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $9.91

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. $42.06

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est .... SF 1,342.00
—(r) Securswiss .... SF 1,168.00

SWISS BANK CORP.:
—(d) America-Valor .... SF 322.25
—(d) Intervalor .... SF 49.75
—(d) Japan Portfolio .... SF 326.50
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser .... SF 233.50
—(d) Univ. Bond Select .... SF 65.25
—(d) Universal Fund .... SF 89.66

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh. .... SF 21.50
—(d) Bond Invest .... SF 58.25
—(d) Convert-Invest .... SF 61.50
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh. .... SF 127.50
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. .... SF 100.50
—(d) Globinvest .... SF 52.00
—(d) Pacific Invest .... SF 63.25
—(d) Romatac-Invest .... SF 310.50
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh. .... SF 229.50
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est .... SF 214.00

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt
—(d) Unirenta .... DM 39.40
—(d) Unifonds .... DM 17.50
—(d) Unirak .... DM 58.85
—(d) Unispecial .... DM 42.10
—(d) Unispecial I .... DM 59.00
—(d) Europafonds .... DM 25.60

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $8.31
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $1,015.64
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $11.82
(w) Austral. Select Fd. $1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. .... SF 119.00
(w) CAMIT $9.68
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $14.75
(d) Capital Rentinvest .... LF 1,362.00
(d) Carlbico Open-End Fund $219.14
(w) Citadel Fund $2.59
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $1,013.29
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs. $6.78
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $13.63
(w) D.G.C. $44.76
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $0.13
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $17.41
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $19.03
(d) Europe Obligations .... LF 1,117.00
(w) First Eagle Fund $5,860.55
(w) F.I.R.S.T. $214.54
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr .... SF 1,462.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd .... SF 56.54
(d) Fonditalia $14.22
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins .... DM 40.40
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $0.30
(d) Global Int'l Fund .... DM 5.40
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $253.88
(i) H.O.I.T. Hebet $31.20
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $114.39
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $114.44
(d) Interfund S.A. $10.92
(w) Intermarket Fund $147.86
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $23.08
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $7.21
(d) Investa DWS .... DM 31.50
(r) Invest Atlantiques $56.66
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $10.69
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $9.62
(w) Japan Selection Fund $69.61
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $40.28
(d) KB Income Fund .... LF 1,372.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Inf. F $12.93
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $29.32
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold $61.49
(w) Luxfund $28.53
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. .... Can$ 10.27
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $11.99
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $0.65
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $1.73
(w) Nippon Fund $17.07
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.72
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $4.42
(w) N.A.M.F. $73.55
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $30.12
(d) Rento Fund $58.67
(d) Rentinvest .... LF 759.00
(d) Sofe Fund $3.69
(d) Sofe Trust Fund $9.52
(w) Samurai Portfolio .... SF 53.05
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $15.25
(w) SMH Special Fund .... DM 96.60
(w) Soros Fund $796.38
(w) Talent Global Fund $13.59
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $46.55
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $63.89
(w) Transpacific Fund $30.63
(d) UNICO Fund .... DM 51.70
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas $0.92
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $2.84
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd. $102.70
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd. $11.55
(w) Western Growth Fund $7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $471.61
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $14.03
(w) Worldwide Securities $61.94
(w) Worldwide Special .... $1,434.93'S'

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

November 12, 1979

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	15¼ - 15½	8¼ - 8⅜	2 5/16 - 7/16	14⅞ - 15⅛	13 5/16 - 13 9/16
2 M.	15 5/16 - 15 7/16	8 15/16 - 9 1/16	3 11/16 - 13/16	15½ - 15¾	14⅛ - 14⅜
3 M.	15 5/16 - 15 7/16	8⅞ - 9	3 13/16 - 15/16	15⅞ - 16	14¼ - 14⅜
6 M.	14 15/16 - 15 1/16	8⅝ - 8⅞	4⅛ - 4¼	15¾ - 16	14⅛ - 14⅜
1 Y.	13 15/16 - 14 1/16	8 7/16 - 8 9/16	4 3/16 - 5/16	15 - 15¼	14 - 14¼

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the November 12, 1979 closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers (These rates do not take into account bank service charges):

	$	£	DM	FF	L.it.	Gldr.	BF com.	Swiss F.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.9975	4.204	111.15 *	47.45 *	0.2403	—	6.871 *	120.00 *	37.59 *
Brussels (a)	29.08	61.17	16.179	6.90325	3.499 *	14.563	—	17.453	5.4775
Frankfurt	1.7975	3.78	—	42.66 *	2.162 x	89.98 *	6.181 *	107.75 *	33.85 *
London (b)	2.11075	—	3.7845	8.872	1,751.00	4.21	61.23	3.5075	11.1485
Milan	832.00	1,747.00	462.30	197.28	—	416.14	28.571	498.81	156.65
New York (c)	—	2.1165	1.79775	4.211	832.00	1.996	N.A.	1.668	5.30475
Paris	4.215	8.8555	234.35 *	—	5.068 x	210.91 *	14.4845 *	252.05 *	79.38 *
Zurich	1.66695	3.51185	92.73115 *	39.55035 *	0.20035	83.4001 *	5.6484 *	—	31.4259 *
ECU	1.37999	0.656824	2.48287	5.81803	1,148.01	2.75791	40.1749	2.30182	7.34084

Dollar values: Belgian financial franc: 29.665 ; Canadian $: 1.1877 ; Danish krone: 5.3047 ; Escudo: 50.581 ; Hong Kong $: 5.02 ; Irish £: 2.056 ; Norw. kroner: 5.0645 ; Peseta: 66.70 ; Schilling: 12.9125 ; Singapore $: 2.19005 ; Swedish krona: 4.2695 ; Yen: 247.30.

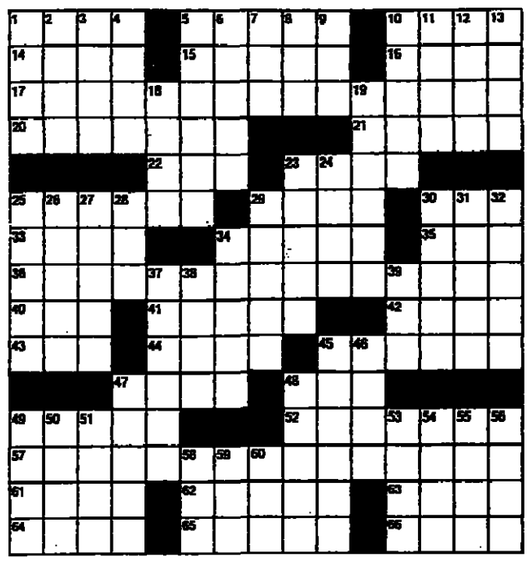
£ Sterling: 1.011 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar, except against Sterling. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU : European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2 p.m. EST rates for New York.

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 West Germany's —— Basin
5 Pencil wood
10 Cut close
14 "—— La Douce"
15 "Peter Grimes" is one
16 Split
17 He wrote "The House of Fame"
20 Court celebrity
21 Intended
22 —— Moines
23 Cooking device
25 Alpine abode
29 Kind of thing or bet
30 Picnic treat
33 Arizona Indian
34 Kitchen garb
35 Match
36 Creator of Goody Two-shoes
40 Unlucky
41 Tottenham truck
42 Concerning
43 Farm crop
44 Lovelace, for one
45 Sad quality
47 Produce a pandowdy
48 Fairy queen
49 Examples
52 Agamemnon's boy
57 Author of "Barchester Towers"
61 Actress Lee
62 Of hearing
63 Great Lakes port
64 Crazy as a ——
65 Carpentry tool
66 Fifty-two for bridge

DOWN

1 "The —— of Four": Doyle
2 Region
3 O.T. book
4 Large amount
5 Support of a sort
6 Fencing weapons
7 Co-author of Nick Carter stories
8 Spark stream
9 Stadium sound
10 Vinegar bottle
11 Costa ——
12 Heating device
13 Saucy
18 Die away, as a sound
19 City on the Somme
23 Gruff or glum
24 Goad
25 Group in a loft
26 Buddy of rock fame
27 "—— that ne'er decays"
28 Actress Ullmann
29 Flashy fellow
30 Very silly
31 As said before
32 Community character
34 Correspond
37 City on the Rio Grande
38 Chess piece
39 Word after place or door
45 Conditional freedom
46 Son of Eve
47 "Borstal Boy" writer
48 Mack's vaudeville partner
49 Telephone
50 Tiberis feeder
51 Norman town
53 Eskimo's possession
54 Went swiftly
55 Heroic
56 Try to ferret out
58 Be careless or unguarded
59 Brynner
60 ——-la-la

Solution to Previous Puzzle

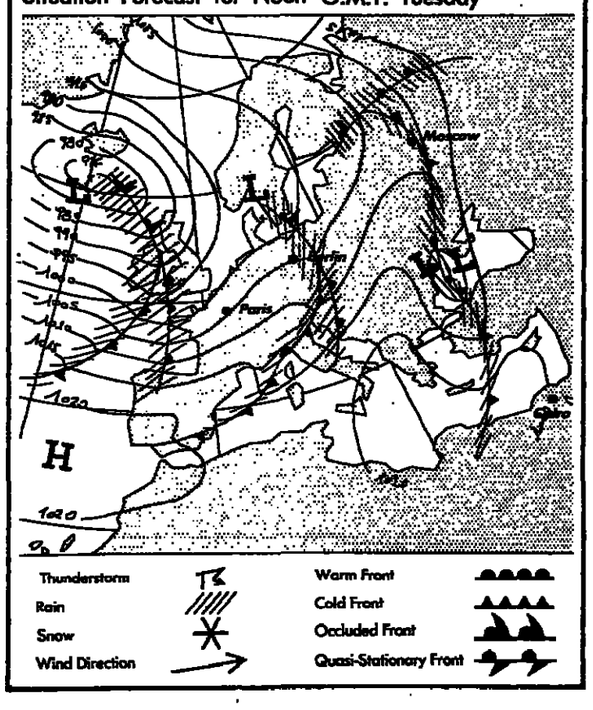
S	A	G	A			R	I	O			D	A	N	A
H	U	R	T		L	E	N	D	S		A	N	E	W
O	R	A	L		O	R	N	A	M	E	N	T	A	L
D	A	M	A	I	S	C	U	S		O	L	D	E	R
		O	N	I	O	N			O	I	L			
	S	P	T	S			H	A	T	T	E	R	A	S
H	A	H	A		B	L	I	T	H	E		E	L	I
I	B	O			R	A	V	E	L			V	A	T
S	O	W		L	O	W	E	L	Y		M	E	T	E
S	T	E	R	O	I	D	S			B	A	R	E	
		A	I	L			H	A	I	L	E			
	S	P	I	R	E		H	A	T	B	A	N	D	S
B	O	R	D	E	R	L	I	N	E		I	T	E	A
A	L	O	E		S	A	N	D	S		S	L	A	G
G	E	A	R			S	T	Y			E	Y	R	E

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	14	61	Fair	MADRID	9	48	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	9	48	Showers	MIAMI	28	82	Cloudy
ANKARA	16	61	Fair	MILAN	9	48	Misty
ATHENS	19	66	Overcast	MONTREAL	4	39	Cloudy
BEIRUT	24	75	Fair	MOSCOW	1	34	Rain
BELGRADE	6	43	Misty	MUNICH	2	36	Fair
BERLIN	6	43	Fair	NEW YORK	16	61	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	9	48	Rain	NICE	14	57	Fair
BUCHAREST	8	46	Misty	OSLO	−1	30	Snow
BUDAPEST	4	39	Rain	PARIS	11	52	Overcast
CASABLANCA	17	63	Overcast	PRAGUE	4	39	Fair
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Overcast	ROME	13	55	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	Cloudy	SOFIA	9	48	Showers
DUBLIN	5	41	Fair	STOCKHOLM	6	43	Overcast
EDINBURGH	5	41	Fair	TEHRAN	19	66	Fair
FLORENCE	12	54	Fair	TEL AVIV	26	79	Misty
FRANKFURT	2	36	Snow	TOKYO	18	64	Overcast
GENEVA	3	37	Rain	TUNIS	13	55	Showers
HELSINKI	5	41	Rain	VIENNA	3	37	Overcast
HOUSTON	18	64	Fair	WARSAW	1	34	Snow
ISTANBUL	18	64	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	10	50	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Fair	ZURICH	3	37	Overcast
LISBON	14	57	Fair				
LONDON	7	45	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	21	70	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Las Angeles at 2000 GMT;all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday



Gift of Protein for Seattle's Needy: 20 Tons of Thanksgiving Rockfish

SEATTLE, Nov. 12 (AP) — A fisherman's gift of 20 tons of rockfish will grace the Thanksgiving tables of Seattle's needy — and, according to city officials, will provide enough protein to feed the poor here for a month.

"It beats popcorn and fruitcake, which is all we had for a time," said Holly Brodski, a food and shelter coordinator for the city's Department of Human Resources. "To find somebody willing to donate protein is unusual."

The donation came from Soren Sorensen, owner of the fishing boat Blue Water — which brought in a 250,000-pound haul after two weeks off the coasts of Oregon and Washington. Unable to sell the full catch to commercial processors, he gave 20 tons to Seattle's "food banks," centers where donated food is distributed to those who say they need it.

Czech Official in Tokyo

TOKYO, Nov. 12 (UPI) — Czechoslovakia Premier Lubomir Strougal arrived in Tokyo today for talks on bilateral economic and technological cooperation with Japanese Premier Masayoshi Ohira.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



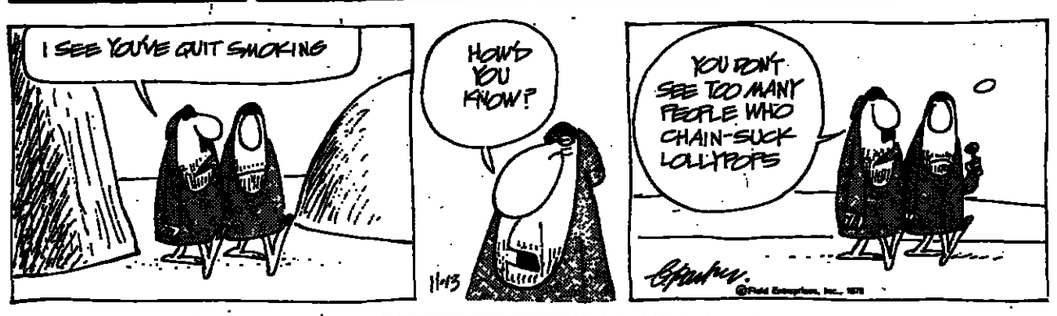
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



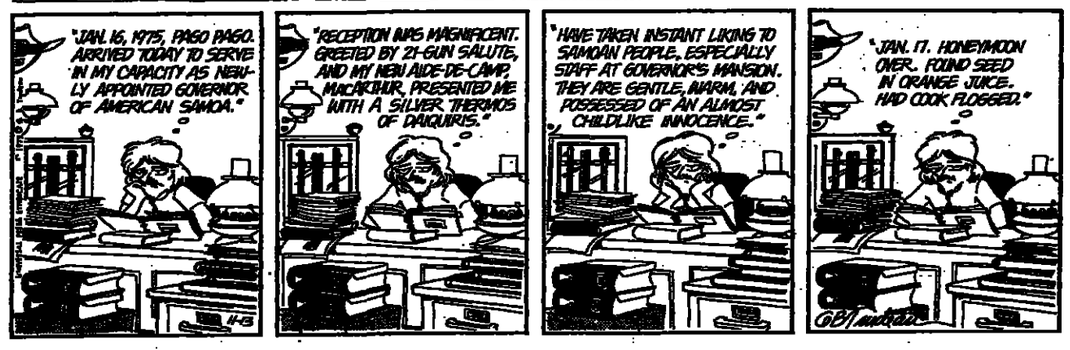
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WEHIN

MUGAT

TOMSED

EXDULE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: ——— THEIR ——— (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FUDGE UNIFY ACHING PREFER
Answer: What they throw at some "swell" weddings—PUFFED RICE

DENNIS THE MENACE



"THREE HOTDOGS, THREE ROOTBEERS AND THREE PIECES OF CAKE... NOW THAT'S MY IDEA OF A BALANCED MEAL!"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

PROBLEMS

By John Updike. Knopf. 260 pp. $10.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WHAT would today's fiction do without divorce? Sometimes it seems that, except for divorce, men and women in books would simply muddle their way toward old age and death. Most marriages are made instinctively, reflexively, unconsciously. In divorce, a critical intelligence dawns. We begin to see ourselves as fictions.

Though this is not always true in life, in John Updike's stories divorce is like a more profound kind of marriage. The relationship is purified by distance, ennobled by nostalgia. It becomes a tragedy, instead of a comedy of errors. Divorce releases a desire for the former husband or wife that can be neither defined nor satisfied.

Someone said about James Joyce that he gave up his religion, but kept his categories. Updike's husbands and wives keep their categories, too. Their future is framed by their past. They struggle to find new mistakes to make.

One of the divorced men in one of the stories in "Problems" talks to his former wife about their old dog, who keeps tottering off into the woods and has to be found and brought back. When the husband says, "Why don't you just let her stay in the woods?" he seems to be talking also about his wife and himself. Why couldn't they, too, just stay in the woods? Why did they have to be found and brought back?

The wife wants to have the dog put to sleep. No, the husband says: "Put her in the back room with some newspapers and a bowl of water. Talk to her so she doesn't feel lonely." That's what we should have done for each other, he seems to be saying. The rest is all illusion.

In "The Transaction," a married man who is traveling on business returns to his hotel with his arms full of Christmas presents. Besides the Christmas presents, he brings with him a prostitute he has picked up in the street. It is not clear at first why he is doing this. He does not seem to be motivated by ordinary lust.

He and the prostitute find their "transaction" very difficult. And no wonder, because what this husband is trying to do is nothing less than "to make sex finite." Christmas and the absence of his wife have threatened him with infinity. Where does conjugality stop? he wonders.

In "The Man Who Loved Extinct Mammals," a divorced man sits alone in his new apartment and reads about creatures who chose to die rather than evolve, who clung to their fatal peculiarities. He is content for the moment, on the edge of extinction.

To the divorced man in Updike's stories, "an immense conversation seems in progress," and only he, in all the world, is silent. Marriage was his subject, and now he has nothing to say. Divorced people are talk out.

While Updike has become poet laureate of domestic life a divorce, the children in "Problem are oddly boring. Perhaps this is cause they were born and bred i world where divorce is a-comm place. Their needs and their ra of gestures seem limited and dictable, as simple as tropisms.

Compared with the autho adults, they don't seem consci enough, or developed enough, truly suffer. One gets a terrible fe ing that children are evolv toward adaptability, that fath and mothers are being demoted mere environments.

The teen-age son in "Separatin is a powerful exception. His fath tells him that he is leaving and t he loves him very much. When bends to kiss his son good night, boy kisses him passionately on t lips. It is a stunning moment, a co centrated image of fatherhoo childhood, love, marriage, need, t so-called human condition.

Not all the stories work in "Pro lems." Sometimes Updike mere toys self-consciously with the sho story form. Other times he tries force the lock of our feelings wi empty virtuosity. His characte have always had a weakness f portentous remembering. Once in while, in rehearsing their sorrow his divorced husbands are like m retelling old army stories.

But if some of these pieces a forgettable, others are not. At b best, John Updike stitches his st ries into our skins.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff The New York Times.

West Germany Is Buying Fewe Films From U.S.

ESCHBORN, West Germa (AP) — West Germans will be s ing fewer U.S. movies this year, though U.S. films still account f 45 percent of all those shown he the Federal Trade Office report A statement said West German t aters and television networ bought rights to 408 U.S. films 1978, down 63 percent from number purchased during the pre ous year.

Other leading movie exporters cluded Britain, which sold rights 185 films, followed by France w 94 and Italy with 59. British i ports nearly doubled over the pre ous year, the office added.

The statement said the drop U.S. imports was due mainly fewer purchases by West Germ television, which buys two-thirds all foreign rights.

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

IT is not easy to come up with an entirely original approach to the solution of a problem at the bridge table. In more than half a century, one might think that everything has been tried. However, West found a unique action on the diagramed deal.

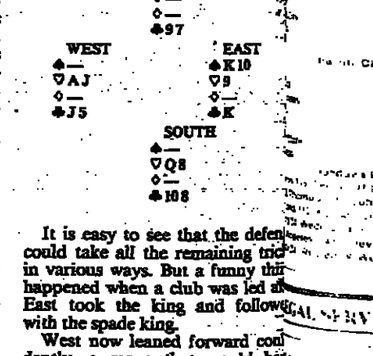
The scene was a golf club, and the participants were four men who were just as incompetent on green baize as they were on green turf. One of them was in a bad temper. Earlier West had lost three balls on the golf course and suffered the indignity of having to wave through a foursome. And now he had cut as his partner the worst player in the group, a man he cordially disliked. In addition, he was seated with the light behind him, reducing the impact of the facial expressions he was accustomed to use to aid his partner.

West's irritation magnified as his partner's inadequate defense permitted North-South to score a game and collect a part-score of 40. Then came the diagramed deal in which North-South produced a surprisingly rational auction — very surprising to the kibitzers, who were used to more excitement in the form of redoubles and heavy penalties. One aging critic was known to cling to that odd belief that redoubles actually outnumbered the doubles.

After his partner had bid diamonds and spades, South would normally have been content to bid one no-trump. But he stretched to two no-trump in order to convert the part-score to game. West led the heart king, and decided he had better shift when his partner dropped the three with a dejected air. The spade queen was the next lead, a sensible move that left the defense in control. South was looking at seven tricks and could see no real hope of an eighth.

South ducked the spade lead in dummy, and East played the five with the emphasis that was norm in that game though frowned on more ethical circles. So West happ ly continued with the spade jac and South won in the dummy, wit some hope that the suit would b blocked.

The declarer now tried to duck club to West, but was foiled whe East put up the queen. Rapidly lo ing hope, South won with the ac and ran his five diamond tricks. Th position was now this:



It is easy to see that the defen could take all the remaining tric in various ways. But a funny thi happened when a club was led a East took the king and follow with the spade king.

West now leaned forward con dently, a move that would ha made it clear to most of his regu partners that he could take the t two tricks. But East paid no att tion and persevered with the spa ten.

It was too much! West sat tra fixed. What was East's last card heart or a club? Why had West paid more attention to the discard Worse still, what was he going say in self-defense if he shou chance to discard the wrong car Tormented by these thoughts, could feel his pulse racing, beads sweat began to break out on brow, and he was conscious of pounding of his heart as he rack his brain in vain in an effort to call the discards. Quite suddenly found a neat solution to his pro lem. He slowly slumped back in chair and expired.

This quite unusual ploy, while a mittedly solving West's problem a stroke, created an even more diff cult problem for the Frenzie Three. For in the course of We dramatic end play, as he was in very act of slowly slumping, one his cards fell on the table fa downward and the other fell on floor. East promptly faced the ca on the table, which was the jack clubs, and claimed that the l trick would be won by the ace hearts on the floor.

North-South disputed this ho and the case is still before t courts.

NORTH (D)
♠A963
♡10
◇AK1084
♣976

WEST
♠QJ7
♡AKJ2
◇832
♣752

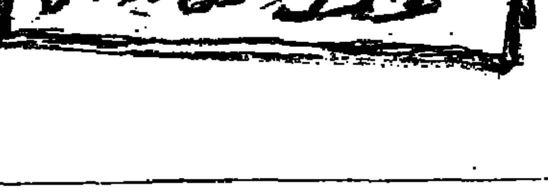
EAST
♠K1052
♡9543
◇75
♣KQ3

SOUTH
♠84
♡Q876
◇QJ9
♣A1084

North and South were vulnerable, with a part-score of 40. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1◇	Pass	1♡	Pass
1♠	Pass	2N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart king.



45-10 in Snowstorm

3roncos Romp Over Patriots

ENVER, Nov. 12 (UPI) — ig Morton passed for two touch- ns and Rob Lytle scored twice short runs here yesterday to pro- the Denver Broncos to a 45-10 ional Football League rout of New England Patriots in a wstorm.

he game was played in freezing peratures and several inches of snow. The snow caused players to slip and slide on the natural turf in the second half.

The triumph kept Denver in a tie for first place in the AFC West with the San Diego Chargers, who defeated Cincinnati. The loss dropped New England into a tie for the lead in the AFC East with the Miami Dolphins, who also won yesterday.

Denver, in an uncommon display of offense, scored 24 points in the first period and added 14 in the second quarter. The Broncos equaled a club record of 38 first-half points set in 1976 against the then first-year Tampa Bay Buccaneers.

Rick Upchurch, who caught a 28-yard scoring pass from Morton, also became the NFL's all-time leader in punt return yardage. The fifth-year wide receiver broke the record set by the late Emlen Tunnell of 2,209 yards in his 14-year career. Upchurch returned 3 punts for 30 yards and now has 2,219 return yards.

The Patriots, led by reserve quarterback Tom Owen for most of the first half after starter Steve Grogan was shaken up early in the game, scored on a 2-yard run by Sam Cunningham and a 42-yard John Smith field goal in the third period.

The Broncos opened their aggressive scoring attack with less than two minutes gone in the game when Grogan was hit for an 18-yard loss and fumbled. Denver's Rubin Carter recovered and rolled into the end zone.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
England	7	4	0	.36	271	200
ni	7	4	0	.636	198	142
alo	5	6	0	.455	233	263
ets	5	6	0	.455	214	197
more	4	7	0	.364	171	226

Central

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
burgh	9	2	0	.818	294	160
ston	8	3	0	.727	243	229
eland	7	4	0	.636	259	253
innati	2	9	0	.182	235	274

West

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Diego	8	3	0	.727	270	197
ver	8	3	0	.727	192	159
land	6	5	0	.545	245	225
tle	5	6	0	.455	232	257
as City	4	7	0	.364	168	182

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
	8	2	0	.800	219	160
ington	7	4	0	.636	208	191
adelphia	6	4	0	.00	184	187
Giants	5	6	0	.455	185	198
ouis	3	8	0	.273	218	236

Central

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
pa Bay	8	3	0	.727	210	174
ago	6	5	0	.545	212	196
nesota	4	7	0	.364	148	251
n Bay	4	7	0	.364	171	210
roit	1	10	0	.091	142	261

West

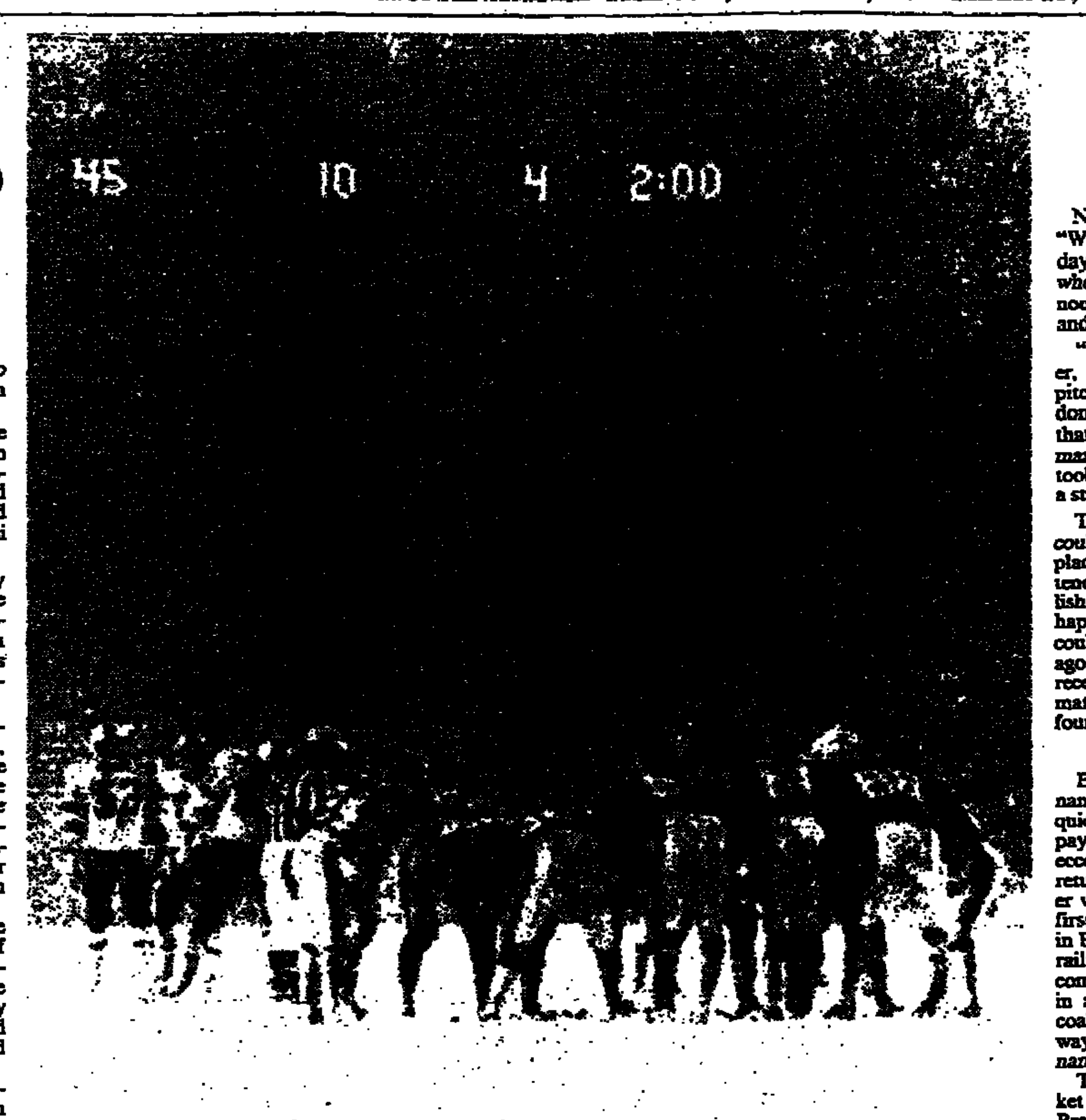
	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Orleans	6	5	0	.545	245	225
Angeles	5	6	0	.455	202	212
nta	4	7	0	.364	208	258
Francisco	1	10	0	.091	206	301

Sunday's Results

al 19, Baltimore 0
lo 14, N.Y. Jets 12
urgh 30, Kansas City 3
ton 31, Oakland 17
Diego 26, Cincinnati 24
a Bay 14, Detroit 14
le 29, Cleveland 24
ington 30, St. Louis 28
Orleans 31, San Francisco 20
n Bay 19, Minnesota 7
ago 27, Los Angeles 23
Giants 24, Atlanta 3
er 45, New England 10

Monday's Game

elphia at Dallas



Associated Press

Obscured by the snow in Denver, the Broncos huddle toward the end of their National Football League game against the New England Patriots. Denver won, 45-10, as the scoreboard shows.

Bears 27, Rams 23

At Chicago, Walter Payton scored on a 2-yard touchdown run with 1:12 left in the game following Virgil Livers' interception of a Jeff Rutledge pass to rally the Chicago Bears to a 27-23 victory over the Los Angeles Rams.

Payton's winning run around left end came on a third-and-goal situation and helped Chicago rally from a 16-0 deficit.

Livers intercepted Rutledge's pass and returned it to the Rams' 35 with 6:06 remaining. The Bears' winning drive took 10 plays and nearly 5 minutes.

Los Angeles built a 16-0 lead on a Frank Corral field goal, a blocked punt that was returned for a touchdown and an 18-yard touchdown pass from Rutledge to Terry Nelson.

But Chicago came back on a 7-yard touchdown pass from Mike Phipps to Dave Williams late in the first half. On the Bears' first play of the second half, Phipps connected with rookie Rickey Watts on a 68-yard scoring pass to close the gap to 16-14.

Wendell Tyler's 63-yard touchdown run two plays later increased the Ram lead to 9 points, but two Bob Thomas field goals in the fourth quarter allowed the Bears to close the gap before the winning drive.

Saints 31, 49ers 20

At New Orleans, running back Chuck Muncie scored three touchdowns in a 24-point first half to lead the New Orleans Saints to a 31-20 victory over the struggling San Francisco 49ers.

Muncie, who gained 117 yards on 18 carries, scored on runs of 2 and 12 yards and 1 yard as the Saints, whose offense had scored just 3 points in the last six quarters, staggered the 49ers by scoring on four of their five possessions in the first half.

The only time San Francisco stopped the Saints was when Muncie's 49-yard run to the 49er 12-yard line was nullified by a holding penalty.

Packers 19, Vikings 7

At Milwaukee, David Whitehurst threw two touchdown passes and defensive end Mike Butler ran 70 yards with a recovered fumble for a score to give Green Bay a 19-7 triumph over Minnesota, the Packers' first victory over the Vikings since 1974.

Whitehurst's scoring passes were for 23 yards to Aundra Thompson and 5 yards to running back Terdell Middleton, who gained 135 yards rushing in 27 attempts.

Minnesota's only score came with 7:02 left to play when Tommy Kramer hit tight end Bob Tucker from 3 yards out to cap a 73-yard drive. Defensive back Mike McCoy intercepted a Kramer pass to halt a Viking drive with a little more than two minutes to go.

Giants 24, Falcons 3

At East Rutherford, N.J., Terry Jackson ran 47 yards with a blocked punt for a touchdown and rookie Phil Simms threw a 35-yard touchdown pass to Gary Shirk as the New York Giants took advantage of shoddy play by Atlanta's special teams to defeat the Falcons, 24-3.

The Giants registered their fifth victory in the last six games despite only 220 yards' total offense. In other Giant scoring, Billy Taylor plunged a yard for a touchdown and Joe Danelo added a 42-yard field goal to send the Falcons to their fourth loss in the last five games.

Atlanta held the Giants to 86 yards through three quarters and forced four fumbles — but the Falcons were plagued by 13 penalties and numerous dropped passes in the twilight game, played in a steady rain.

Simms, the NFC's second-rated quarterback, suffered a miserable afternoon in the rain, completing only 14 of 32 passes but still winning his fifth game in six NFL starts.

Red Smith

Instant Baseball Success

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (NYT) — "We've solved four problems in 10 days," said George Steinbrenner when the New York Yankees announced the signing of Rudy May and Bob Watson.

"We got a centerfielder, a catcher, a right-handed hitter and a pitcher. It's probably never been done before in baseball so fast, and that doesn't count getting a new manager and general manager. We took a team with holes and made it a strong contender again."

The chief owner of the Yankees could be right. Converting a fourth-place club into a championship contender in 10 days may have established a track record. It might have happened 80 years ago but it couldn't have been done 5 years ago. Nothing that has occurred in recent memory illustrates more dramatically the significance of the four-year-old free-agent system.

In the Old Days

Eighty years ago a manager named Connie Mack could make a quick trip to Punxsutawney, Pa., pay off the debts on a left-handed eccentric named Rube Waddell and return to Philadelphia with a pitcher who would win 25 games in his first season. Ed Barrow, a manager in Paterson, N.J., could hike out the railroad tracks near Carnegie, Pa., come upon a bowlegged young man in a derby hat throwing lumps of coal at targets beside the right-of-way, and bring home a shortstop named Honus Wagner.

The day of an entirely open market in baseball talent passed and Branch Rickey invented the farm system whereby one club in the major leagues could control hundreds of players in the minors. Others copied Rickey, and the time came when virtually all young bushers of promise were the property of a club in the majors.

There were now two ways to improve a team: grow new talent on the farms or outsmart somebody else in a trade.

Then Peter Seitz, an arbitrator who can read, looked at the standard player's contract and ruled that where it said, "for a period of one year" it meant 12 months, not eternity. The courts upheld him and clubs ceased to own players outright through all their professional lives. For the first time, the player had a voice in his own destiny and the owner had a third way of improving his team — by hiring free agents.

"I didn't cause free-agency," Steinbrenner said. "But I'm not going to be a hypocrite. If it's there, I use it."

That isn't how he and his peers spoke at the time of Seitz's award. In their view, any modification of the reserve system would bring disaster. The highways would be clogged with free agents schlepping their families from town to town. The richest clubs would buy up all the talent and destroy "competitive balance." Given freedom of choice, the best players would head for the "glamour" cities like New York and Los Angeles. Fans would never again be able to identify with local heroes, the dear old game would be thrown into chaos. A curse would light upon the limbs of men. Everybody's fingernails would drop off.

Ask Steinbrenner today how he would feel about a return to the old reserve system, which would give him the power of life and death over Lou Piniella and Bucky Dent but would not have brought Reggie Jackson, Tommy John, Luis Tiant, Rich Gossage or Don Gullett to New York.

Ask Ray Kroc or Gene Autry or Brad Corbett or Tal Smith what he thinks of the free-agent system. If Milwaukee signs Nolan Ryan and Larry Hisle's shoulder repairs itself, ask Harry Dalton whether he thinks the Brewers would be better off under the reserve system.

The point is, until the players won the right to declare themselves free agents and offer their services for sale, performers like Jackson, Catfish Hunter, John, Larry Hisle, Sal Bando, Rollie Fingers, Bill Campbell, Don Baylor, Bobby Grich, Bert Campaneris, Joe Rudi and Nolan Ryan were untouchables whose proprietors wouldn't swap them for Fort Knox.

Yesterday's paper said the Yankees, Brewers, Texas Rangers and Houston Astros were still in the running for Ryan. At the re-entry draft recently, Tal Smith of Houston said his team would pursue Ryan actively. He pointed out that the Astros were contenders this year and suggested that one pitcher like Ryan could make them champions.

It is fashionable, especially outside New York, to sneer at the Yankees as the best team money can buy, a team that is the result of million-dollar mergers rather than a painstaking building process. Yet there are plenty of examples to prove that you can't set out to buy a pennant with any degree of confidence.

Tom Yawkey tried it for years, long before the era of free agency, and his lavish spending never did the job. The teams that won for him in 1946, 1967 and 1975 were mostly homegrown. The stars had names like Ted Williams, Johnny Pesky, Dom DiMaggio, Carl Yastrzemski, Tony Conigliaro, Jim Rice, Fred Lynn and Carlton Fisk. Autry, Kroc, Corbett and others have spent and been disappointed.

Steinbrenner went out and grabbed John and Tiant last winter and his team finished fourth. He has signed May and Watson so far this winter and thinks he has a winner. Maybe. Maybe not. But he loves being a mover and shaker, the big changes make headlines, keep baseball interest alive, sell tickets and breed profits.

Marvin Miller expects the owners to call for changes in the free-agent system when he dickers with them on a new basic agreement this winter. He suspects their proposals will be drastic. He said the players had a few changes to suggest but he didn't consider them drastic. Then, overhearing himself, he laughed. He is not altogether impartial.

British Track, Field Panel Told to Report on Payoffs

LONDON, Nov. 12 (UPI) — The International Amateur Athletic Federation has given British track and field authorities a deadline of Dec. 1 to produce a report about a 1978 meeting in Gateshead, England, at which more than a dozen athletes — including two world record holders, Edwin Moses and Sebastian Coe — are alleged to have been paid.

"The IAAF has made it known that they want these matters cleared up quickly and not dragged on into next year," the federation's secretary general, John Holt, said.

The allegations, printed by British newspapers, come from Ken Buckingham, a member of the Gateshead council, who said that its accounts showed the athletes received money totaling almost $20,000 that could not be justified as expenses. The British Amateur Athletic Board has been investigating the charges.

Two Bodies Involved

If the charges that the athletes were paid appearance money are proven, the IAAF and International Olympic Committee could disqualify them for breaching amateur regulations.

According to British newspapers, among the athletes affected are Moses, a star hurdler, and Coe, who holds three world records, including that for the mile run. The newspapers said Moses received $1,700 and Coe $430.

Among other athletes whom the newspapers say received payment were Rod Dixon, Don Quarrie and Allan Wells. Most of the athletes were British.

Holt countered charges that similar payments were made at most meetings in Europe.

"The IAAF has not turned a blind eye to what is known to be going on throughout Europe, but up until now there has been no real evidence forthcoming," he said.

The standard practice among many track and field promoters in Europe is to pay athletes' "expenses" in the form of airline tickets from their home countries or somewhere else where they have been competing. An athlete on a European tour will collect dozen of these tickets, which he will then cash in at the end of the season.

Soccer League Due in Canada

TORONTO, Nov. 12 (UPI) — A new group, the Canadian Soccer League, has announced it will try to bring professional soccer to Canada in a challenge to the North American Soccer League.

Prompted by the success of the NASL champion Vancouver Whitecaps, and before them, the Toronto Metros, the new league — modeled on the structure of European soccer leagues — will begin operating on an 8-or-10-club basis in 1980, the league's president, Al Bruner, said.

The CSL, whose aim is to put Canada into the international soccer arena for the 1982 World Cup, patterned its constitution after Scottish soccer under the guidance of Robert Robertson, majority owner of the Dumbarton Football Club of the Scottish First Division.

"The league itself is an association of member clubs," Bruner said. "It's an unincorporated body that they [the member teams] collectively support and direct. Unlike the NASL, we won't have franchises."

The CSL has confirmed the establishment of teams in Toronto, Edmonton and Calgary, and is completing deals for teams in Montreal, Winnipeg and Hamilton.

Bruner said remaining memberships will probably go to groups in Regina and Ottawa, as well as in two other undisclosed cities.

College Bowl Outlook Hinges on Ineligible Auburn

EW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP) — invitation time a few days , the lineup for a couple of ma- bowl games rests on a team that not go to a bowl itself, Auburn versity, which is on NCAA pro- on and therefore ineligible for season action.

stead, Auburn will have to be ent with having a good deal to about who goes to the Sugar Orange Bowls and possibly the ton, as well.

Georgia has thrown a monkey-wrench into the Sugar Bowl's plan to have Alabama return to New Orleans as the Southeastern Conference's representative.

Although Alabama is 9-0 to Georgia's 5-4, both are 5-0 in conference play and Georgia can make it to the Sugar Bowl by defeating Auburn next Saturday, regardless of what Alabama does against Auburn on Dec. 1. That's because Alabama went last year.

Another Question

If Georgia wins — the Bulldogs are 5-0 against SEC teams but 0-4 outside the conference — that could free Alabama to meet Nebraska in a national championship showdown in the Orange Bowl. Or will it?

Although Nebraska is unbeaten, it must still face Iowa State next weekend and then comes the annual Big Eight confrontation with Oklahoma on Nov. 24. The Sooners are tied with Nebraska for the league lead and a trip to Miami.

As an opponent for the SEC representative, the Sugar Bowl is considering the Nebraska-Oklahoma loser, Texas and Pittsburgh.

Texas' victory over Houston last weekend jumbled the Southwest Conference race. Houston and Arkansas are tied with 5-1 records while Texas is 4-1. If all three win their remaining games, Arkansas goes to the Cotton Bowl.

The Rose Bowl has no such trials and tribulations, but that doesn't mean it doesn't have a problem here and there.

Southern California apparently clinched its 10th Rose Bowl trip in 14 years by defeating Washington but the losers could be back in the race if the Pacific-10 Conference rules that Arizona State used ineligible players in beating Washington last month.

Ohio State will become the Big Ten's representative in Pasadena if the Buckeyes defeat Michigan at Ann Arbor next week or if Purdue beats Indiana.

If the race ends in a three-way tie — Ohio State is 7-0 and 10-0 overall to 6-1, 8-2 for Michigan and Purdue — the trip goes to the team with the best overall mark. If it's a two-way deadlock, head-to-head competition decides and Ohio State doesn't play Purdue.

At any rate, bowl invitations can go out at 6 p.m. Saturday. By 6:01, most of the berths should be filled.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
adelphia	12	3	.800	—
ton	10	3	.769	1
York	7	7	.500	4½
hington	4	7	.364	6
Jersey	4	10	.286	7½

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
anta	11	5	.688	—
Antonio	8	7	.533	2½
ana	7	9	.438	4
ston	5	7	.417	4
veland	6	10	.375	5
troit	5	9	.357	5

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
waukee	12	3	.800	—
nver	5	11	.313	7½
nsas City	5	11	.313	7½
icago	4	12	.250	8½
ah	2	12	.143	9½

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
rtland	13	4	.765	—
s Angeles	11	4	.733	1
oenix	10	6	.625	2½
attle	9	6	.00	3
lden State	7	6	.538	4
n Diego	6	11	.353	7

Sunday's Results

Phoenix 116, Denver 91 (Robinson 26, Davis 24; el 18, Thompson 17, Johnson 17).

Portland 112, Kansas City 109 (Lucas 22, Gross ; Ford 24, Wedman 17)

Los Angeles 148, Cleveland 126 (Wilkes 25, son 24; Russell 29, Walker 20).

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Philadelphia	12	1	1	25	65	45
Atlanta	7	5	3	17	59	45
NY Rangers	7	7	1	15	63	60
NY Islanders	5	6	3	13	47	47
Washington	4	9	2	10	47	64

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Vancouver	5	5	5	15	50	48
St. Louis	5	6	3	13	40	47
Chicago	4	6	4	12	32	39
Winnipeg	4	8	3	11	33	58
Edmonton	2	9	4	8	49	69
Colorado	3	9	2	8	42	53

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	8	4	3	19	57	46
Los Angeles	7	6	3	17	71	73
Hartford	4	5	5	13	43	44
Pittsburgh	5	5	3	13	46	48
Detroit	4	7	2	10	38	41

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Boston	9	2	3	21	54	35
Buffalo	8	5	3	19	53	43
Minnesota	8	3	3	19	67	51
Toronto	7	7	1	15	58	54
Quebec	4	7	3	11	45	49

Sunday's Results

Toronto 6, Edmonton 3 (Ellis 2 (6), Sosoniuk (8), Anderson (2), Williams (8), Butler (2); Weir (7), Newman (3), Callighen (5)).

Colorado 5, Buffalo 3 (DeBlois 2 (6), Polemant (2), Robert (5), Saleski (4); Ramsay (4), Luce (4), Smith (4)).

Pittsburgh 4, New York Rangers 1 (McAdam (5), Malone (5), Hughes (3), Ferguson (5); Esposito (8)).

Boston 6, Atlanta 3 (O'Reilly (5), Middleton (4), Jonathan (2), Miller (5), McNab (8), Lalonde (2); Houston 2 (5), Unger (3)).

Philadelphia 5, Vancouver 4 (MacLeish 3 (10), Propp (9), Linseman (5); Lever (10), Sedlbauer (5) Blight (6), Gillis (4)).

Quebec 4, St. Louis 1 (Cloutier 2 (13), Fitchner (3), Hogonson (3); Dunlop (3)).

Hartford 5, Chicago 5 (G. Howe 2 (8), Keon 2 (3), Fotiu (4); Marks 2 (5), Koroll (1), Mulvey (5), Lysiak (4)).

Transactions

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

UTAH JAZZ—Placed Bernard King, forward, on the injured list. Signed John Brown, forward.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

COLORADO ROCKIES—Sent Kevin Morrison, defenseman, and Don Ashby, center, to Fort Worth of the Central Hockey League.

Gamble of Yankees Breaks Collarbone

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (UPI) — Outfielder Oscar Gamble of the New York Yankees broke his collarbone playing basketball at his home in Montgomery, Ala., the club reported.

The Yankees' team physician, Dr. John Bonamo, said there should be no complications and that Gamble should be mended by spring training.

Gamble, acquired from Texas at mid-season in a trade for Mickey Rivers, hit .358 with 19 home runs and 64 runs batted in in only 274 at-bats. He is expected to be platooned in left field with Lou Piniella next season.

Rough Riders Advance in CFL

OTTAWA, Nov. 12 (AP) — Gerry Organ's fifth field goal of the game lifted the Ottawa Rough Riders of the Canadian Football League to a 29-26 victory over the Hamilton Tiger Cats in the East Conference playoff semifinal here yesterday.

The Riders, who finished second in the East standings, will meet the Montreal Alouettes next weekend in the conference final. In the West Conference, the Calgary Stampeders will meet the Edmonton Eskimos.

Organ's 32-yard field goal with less than two minutes remaining in the game followed a Hamilton penalty for roughing quarterback Condredge Holloway, which put the Riders in position for the winning kick.

Playoff Schedule

Saturday's Result
West Conference Semifinal
Calgary 37, British Columbia 2

Sunday's Result
East Conference Semifinal
Ottawa 29, Hamilton 26

Saturday's Game
East Conference Final
Ottawa at Montreal

Sunday's Game
West Conference Final
Calgary at Edmonton

Grey Cup
Sunday, Nov. 25
At Montreal
East Conference Champion vs. West Conference Champion

Fight Sidelines Bergman

DETROIT, Nov. 12 (UPI) — Defenseman Thommie Bergman of the Detroit Red Wings broke a bone in his right hand during a fight last week against Edmonton and will be sidelined for at least a month, officials of the National Hockey League club said.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

Banks, Brigades And Busted Lips

WASHINGTON — The mail has been rather heavy this week. A lady in Manhattan writes:

Dear Mr. B.,

I just received my bank statement from Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. and have been credited with $3 billion to my account. My husband said it couldn't be the bank's fault because they don't make errors. He said I must have messed up my checkbook again. I went over every stub and could not find a $3 billion mistake. I found one for $17.50 and another for $60, but none for the larger amount.


Buchwald

I am certain someone put the $3 billion in my account by mistake. My question is, should I notify the bank or keep the information to myself in hopes that Manufacturers Hanover doesn't discover it?

Please advise.

Mrs. Paul Conway

Dear Mrs. Conway,

Your husband is correct in saying that large banks do not make mistakes. Therefore, it seems to me that you may have deposited $3 billion in your checking account and forgot to keep the receipt. Or perhaps someone with the same name deposited $3 billion in her account and you were credited with it.

I'd advise you not to tell the bank as they will get very upset with you for bothering them on such a minor matter. They will either ask you to move your account to another bank or will bill you with a service charge for making them go into their computers.

I would leave the $3 billion in your account for six months. If you don't hear from Manufacturers Hanover by then you can start writing large checks on the assumption that, even if the bank made such an unlikely error, they will be too embarrassed to admit it.

Sincerely,
A.B.

* * *

Dear Sir,

I live in Key West and do a lot of Scuba diving off the coast of Florida. For the past three months I keep hearing a lot of shoveling and digging when I'm under water. Is it possible that the Russian Combat Brigade is digging a tunnel from Cuba to Miami? If so, should I notify President Carter?

Lee Fentress

Dear Lee,

Please don't say anything. President Carter is having enough trouble getting his SALT treaty through. If Sen. Frank Church hears about the tunnel he'll demand that the president do something about it.

The Russians will maintain that they're only building the tunnel as a training exercise. Carter will have to take their word for it because he still doesn't know what the Soviet brigade is doing in Cuba. Besides you're not sure the tunnel is being dug by the Russians. It could be our own CIA digging one to Havana to find out what is going on there.

Sincerely,
A.B.

* * *

Dear Mr. B.,

I'm a marshmallow salesman and I met this nice guy in a bar in Bloomington, Minn. He said he was the manager of the New York Yankees and he bought me a drink. Then I offered him a free marshmallow and he hit me in the mouth. I had to have 18 stitches on my lip. Now he wants me to do a Lite beer TV commercial with him. What do you think?

Yours truly,
Bloody Manny

Dear Manny,

As soon as your lip heals I'd do it. There is a lot more money to be made in selling beer than in toasting marshmallows. But tell him if he socks you in the mouth again, you will hit him over the head with a beer bottle.

A.B.

Banned in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO (UPI) — Federal censors have banned a theater group for 180 days for dancing nude on top of a Brazilian flag while singing the national anthem to the rhythm of a samba.

Where Buffalo Once More Roam

By Ronald B. Taylor

MOIESE, Mont. — At first there was no sound, then off in the distance, hidden by the rolling hills, it began, softly: hundreds of hooves drumming the earth, coming closer, rumbling.

With startling quickness the stampeding buffalo were up over the grassy hilltop and down the other side, moving with surprising agility as they darted ahead of half a dozen horsemen.

Suddenly they were past, their sounds diminishing in the clouds of dust. The Great Buffalo Roundup of 1979 was under way.

Bob Brown, manager of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's National Bison Range, explained that the annual fall roundup is a far cry from the first one, in 1906. Now the 18,500-acre range in the Flathead Valley, near Moiese, is fenced and cross-fenced into great pastures, with wide "drive-ways" leading down into the specially built corrals.

Today the bison range has a carrying capacity of 325 bulls, cows and maturing calves. Each fall from 80 to 90 head are singled out to be sold by sealed bid.

Anyone can bid on the buffalo, specifying either sex and any age. This year the average sale price was $768. The high was $1,200 for an old bull that weighed more than a ton.


Ronald B. Taylor, The Los Angeles Times

The 1979 roundup of buffalo in Montana.

Roundup in 1906

In 1906, during the first Great Buffalo Roundup, Montana cowboys and Indians from the surrounding Flathead reservation worked unsuccessfully for six weeks to gather several hundred head of American bison that had been purchased by the Canadian government. The animals were too wild to be captured.

Once an estimated 60 million of these great, shaggy creatures had roamed the plains from Mexico north to Canada and from the valleys east of the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains.

But in the mid-1800s, U.S. policy-makers reasoned that without buffalo the Indians, who relied for food and clothing on the animal, could be subdued more readily.

According to historians here on the National Bison Range, the Army carried out this policy, encouraging the slaughter of the bison.

By 1873 hide hunters had wiped out the southern herds. The newly constructed transcontinental railroad brought thousands of buffalo-hunting "sportsmen" to the plains to join the hide hunters. As many as 5,000 hunters and skinners were working the plains during the next decade.

The impact on the Indians was devastating. And the killing, once started, was almost impossible to stop. By 1900 only a few hundred buffalo remained in the United States and Canada.

The American bison might have become extinct but for the work of a few persons who wanted to preserve the animal.

One of the heroes in the preservation of the buffalo was an Indian from the Flathead Valley named Walking Coyote. After a hunting expedition east of the Rockies in 1873, Walking Coyote returned to the Flathead country with four live buffalo calves, two bulls and two heifers.

He turned the calves loose. They thrived, and by 1884 Walking Coyote had 13 head.

Then along came two cattle ranchers, C. A. Allard and Michel Pablo, who saw an opportunity in the buffalo. They purchased 10 head from Walking Coyote. These became the start of the Pablo-Allard herd.

Through reproduction and by purchasing other buffalo, Pablo and Allard by the turn of the century were running several hundred head.

In 1906 the cattlemen's business instincts paid off. The Canadian government offered to purchase a trainload of buffalo cows and calves.

The problem was that buffalo, while they have many of the characteristics of domestic cattle, are wilder and far more agile than their domesticated cousins.

Pablo-Allard cowboys — several of whom were Flathead Indians — could not corral the buffalo. The animals could outdistance horses uphill and down, and the big bulls could charge right through a group of galloping cowboys.

Finally the two cattlemen called a halt and put their men to building a 26-mile-long fence, a long "wing" that would deflect the running buffalo into specially built corrals. The tactic worked and is still used today.

As the Canadian government was purchasing buffalo in Montana, the American Bison Society was being formed by conservationists. The society raised $10,000 and, working with the U.S. Interior Department, was instrumental in purchasing the 18,500 acres in 1908 and stocking it with 34 animals.

Ernest Craft, the most experienced of the government buffalo range riders, explained that in the beginning management of the herd was particularly difficult because "the buffalo can wear out three horses, then stand and fight you."

'Dangerous Work'

Brown said the first job each fall is to ride the open back ranges, gathering the buffalo and moving them down into the smaller fenced pastures near the corrals. "That can be very dangerous work," he said.

Craft explained, "You can get into an awful wreck out there. The bulls sometimes will pick a spot and defend it."

In all, the Fish and Wildlife Service estimates, that today there are 30,000 to 35,000 buffalo preserved on the ranges of Canada and the United States. And the American bison no longer faces extinction.

© *Los Angeles Times*

PEOPLE: *U.K., Japan Entries Top World Song Festival*

A British entry, "Sitting on the Edge of the Ocean," and a Japanese song "In the City of Strangers" each won $5,000 grand prix awards in the 10th World Popular Song Festival in Tokyo. The British song composed by **Ronnie Scott** and **Steve Wolfe** and sung by **Bonnie Tyler** and the Japanese song composed by **Michio Yamashita** and sung by the Japanese vocal group Crystal King were the winners among 31 songs from 20 nations chosen for the three-day festival in Tokyo. The $2,000 most-outstanding-performance prize went to the U.S. song "You're the Fire," composed by **Phil Vear** and **Victor Davis** and sung by **Cissy Houston**.

* * *

First lady **Rosalynn Carter** may be "the most powerful woman in the country today" but she only ranks third in a listing of the nation's 25 most influential women. **Katharine Graham**, chairman of the board of the Washington Post Company, is No. 1 on the newest list by the World Almanac, and actress **Jane Fonda** is in second place. Almanac editors called Mrs. Carter the nation's most powerful woman, but she did not get the top slot because "there is a segment of the population that just doesn't like Mrs. Carter, maybe because they consider her too powerful," said almanac publisher **Jane Flatt**. Miss Flatt said Mrs. Graham, who was No. 2 last year, was "the runaway favorite" in the new list. The two other women in the top five in the nominations were **Ann Landers**, syndicated columnist who was first last year, fourth this year, and television journalist **Barbara Walters**, No. 5 this year and on the list ever since it began. New to the 1980 list were Chicago Mayor **Jane Byrne**, consumer columnist **Bess Myerson**, television commentator **Shana Alexander**, Children's TV Workshop president **Joan Ganz Cooney** and soprano **Beverly Sills**, who heads the New York City Opera. . . . The first family also fared badly on another list. Sen. **Edward Kennedy**, D-Mass., has replaced **President Carter** as the best-dressed man in U.S. politics, according to the Custom Tailors Guild of America. Kennedy was one of 10 men chosen by the guild to be on this year's list of the 10 best-dressed men in America. The other winners in varying fields were: motion picture star **Burt Reynolds**; night club entertainer **Don Rickles**; television game-show host, **Monty Hall**; singer **Frank Sinatra**; Chicago industrial designer [illegible] **Boldt**; comedian **Frank Gorsh[in]**; concert pianist and conductor **P[eter] Nero**; Pittsburgh Steelers quar[ter]back **Terry Bradshaw**; and indus[tri]alist **Vito Pascucci**, president of [G.] Blanche Musical Instruments in [Ke]nosha, Wisc.

* * *

Princess Margaret, 49, and [her] good friend, **Roddy Llewellyn**, have opened a new chapter in th[eir] much-publicized friendship by tr[av]eling back to London together fr[om] a holiday on the Caribbean isl[and] of Mustique. Until now the siste[r of] **Queen Elizabeth** and the aspir[ing] pop singer have made certain [they] took separate routes. But th[ey] stepped off a jet together and se[pa]rated only when they saw photog[ra]phers. Walking 10 paces behind [the] princess, Roddy said: "An extrem[e]ly enjoyable holiday. It's the fi[rst] time we have travelled together."

* * *

On the birthday front, **Prince[ss] Grace** of Monaco turned 50. At [...] — 23 years after her marriage [to] **Prince Ranier**, 25 years after [she] won an Academy Award for b[est] actress in "The Country Girl" — Princess Grace still commands [at]tention. Once again she is appeari[ng] on magazine covers througho[ut] E[u]rope. As ever, she is active in cha[ri]ty work and tourist promotion [for] Monaco. Lately, she also has dev[el]oped an interest in painting a[nd] reading poetry in public. "What c[an] I say to those who ask," the prince[ss] reportedly has told friends, "exce[pt] that I am 50 years old, but my hea[rt] is 15." . . . **Alger Hiss**, who h[as] been trying to prove to the wor[ld] for 30 years that he was never [a] Communist agent, turned 75. Hi[ss] was denounced in 1949 as a spy, d[e]nied it, stood trial for perjury, w[as] convicted and sent to jail. Hiss h[as] maintained his innocence sin[ce] leaving Lewisburg Prison 25 yea[rs] ago this month. Since then he h[as] worked as a printing salesman [in] New York, and since 1975, wh[en] Masschusetts reinstated him to t[he] bar, he has been practicing a lit[tle] law.

* * *

U.S. jazzman **Thad Jones** — [whose] big band partnership with Mel Le[wis] is on the rocks — has formed a n[ew] group in Copenhagen. The group [,] Eclipse — consists of U.S. expat[ri]ate musicians and Danes, led [by] Jones who alternately holds fo[rth] on trumpet, flugelhorn and va[lve] trombone.

— SAMUEL JUSTI[CE]

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